Summary Proceedings

of the

Thirtieth Meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay,

held on the

4th and 5th February 1935.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

30TH MEETING—4TH AND 5TH FEBRUARY 1935

(Held at Vulcan House, Ballard Estate Fort Bombay)

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS

AGENDA

APPENDICES.

PAGE

Present

Dewan Bahadur Sir T Vijayaraghavacharya, K B E (*President*), Vice Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research,

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Kt C I E M B E (*Vice President*), Representative of the East India Cotton Association Bombay,

B C Burt, Esq, C I E M B E I A S Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, (*ex-officio*)

S V Ramamurty, Esq, I C S, Director of Agriculture, Representative of the Agricultural Department, Madras Presidency,

B S Patel, Esq I A S, Officiating Director of Agriculture, Representative of the Agricultural Department Bombay Presidency,

R G Allan, Esq, I A S Director of Agriculture Representative of the Agricultural Department United Provinces

H R Stewart, Esq I A S Director of Agriculture Representative of the Agricultural Department, Punjab

S D Saklatvala, Esq, M L C, Representative of the Bombay Millowners' Association,

H B Moore, Esq, Representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

Chunilal B Mehta, Esq, Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay,

G C R Coleridge, Esq, Representative of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce,

Seth Sakarlal Balabhai, M L C, Representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association,

J Vonesch, Esq, Representative of the Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce,

F J W Plummer, Esq, Representative of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce,

W Roberts, Esq, C I E, Representative of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation,

Y G Deshpande, Esq, Commercial Representative, Central Provinces,

Rao Bahadur G R Kothare, M L C, Commercial Representative, Central Provinces,

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah, M L C, Commercial Representative, Punjab,

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Akhil Bandhu Guha, Esq., Commercial Representative, Bengal.

M. R. Ry. K. Sarabha Reddi Garu, Representative of cotton growers, Madras,

Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik, M.L.C., Representative of cotton growers, Bombay Presidency.

Rao Bahadur C. S. Shirahatti, Representative of cotton growers, Bombay Presidency,

Khan Bahadur Shah Nazar Husain, M.L.C., Representative of cotton growers, United Provinces,

Sardar Sampuran Singh, M.L.C., Representative of cotton growers, Punjab,

Mian Nurullah, M.L.C., Representative of cotton growers, Punjab.

N. M. Deshmukh, Esq., Representative of cotton growers, Central Provinces and Berar,

J. B. Deshmukh, Esq., Representative of cotton growers, Central Provinces and Berar,

Nizam-ud Din Hyder, Esq., Director of Agriculture, Representative of the Hyderabad State,

C. V. Sane, Esq., Director of Agriculture, Representative of the Baroda State,

H. H. Pandya, Esq., Director of Agriculture, Representative of the Gwalior State,

F. K. Jackson, Esq., Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, Representative of Rajputana and Central India States,

D. N. Mahta, Esq., Economic Botanist for Cotton, Central Provinces,

S. S. Salimath, Esq., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, Dharwar,

M. R. Ry. V. Ramanatha Ayyar, Avargal, Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore,

Musahib-i-Khas Bahadur S. V. Kanungo, Finance Minister, Representative of the Indore State,

Seth Isserdas Varindmal, Representative of the Indian Merchants' Association, Karachi.

P. B. Richards, Esq., I.A.S., Entomologist to Government, United Provinces,

Khan Bahadur Nawab Fazl-i-Ali Khan, Chairman, District Board and President, Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Gujrat, Punjab,

Khan Saheb Farrukhbeg Sadikalibeg Mirza, Nawabshah, Sind,

Chellaram Shewaram, Esq., Representative of the Karachi Cotton Association, Ltd.,

The Secretary (P. H. Rama Reddi, Esq., I.A.S.),

The Director, Technological Laboratory (Dr. Nazir Ahmad), and

The Publicity Officer (R. D. Mihra, Esq.).

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Pre de t s Speech

Gentl m n

I hav great plea ure in w l om g you to this the 20th m tin of th Indian C ntral Cott n C mm tt e At r la t me t g y u will rem mber we dec le l to hol l this c ll w athern e ting at Lyallp r l t as the be t time for seein c tton work in pr r s in th Punjab is Nov mber an l as for several reasons it was n t possi le to call a m et ng in that m nth y ur Finance Sal Committee wi ly resol ed to aban lon the lea of hav ng the meet ng at Lyallp ir The matter howev r has not been shelved an l it will be con dered aga n at o r next mee ng

The new members to whom we extend a welcome are Mr. G. C. R. Coleridge who takes the place of Mr. F. G. Travers. Khan Bahadur Shah Nazar Husain who replaces Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mohammad Obaidur Rahman Khan, Mr. Chellaram Shewaram who, on our recommendation, has been appointed by the Governor General in Council as the representative of the Karachi Cotton Association and Mr. B. S. Patel who officiates as Director of Agriculture, Bombay, in the absence on leave of Dr. W. Burns.

I must also add a word of hearty welcome to Mr. H. C. Short who, at one time, was a member of this Committee and is now back in this country on behalf of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee as Cotton Commissioner for India. As a liaison officer between the general raw cotton interests in India and the Lancashire Committee he has already toured over some of the cotton tracts of India and I trust he has been impressed with the work in progress for the improvement of the cotton crop in the tracts so far visited. I am looking forward to close co-operation between him and our Committee.

Besides the usual budgets with which our cold weather meetings are associated, we have several interesting subjects on our agenda. The Manchester International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations have approached us with a request for a reversion to the original system of marking bales by punching the press marks on the hoops. It appears that at some Continental Cotton Exchanges, in the process of sampling, portions of the hessian coverings of bales are cut out and with them sometimes also the press marks. In consequence, in cases of complaint, such bales cannot be traced back to the factories at which they were pressed. I shall not anticipate discussion on the subject but I may remark that the original rule requiring press marks to be punched on the hoops was amended at the express request of the cotton trade in India as, owing to the meticulous procedure prescribed, bales which, in other respects, were a fair tender, could be rejected for trifling irregularities in marking whenever merchants found it to their advantage to do so.

The mixing of different varieties of cotton which forms the subject of a complaint from the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee is a question that has long been engaging our attention and the only remedy which we have been able to suggest so far is legislation for the licensing of gins and presses. Such legislation would provide for the withdrawal or suspension of the licenses of presses found guilty of malpractices such as mixing, watering or false packing.

At our last meeting we had before us the report of the Special Meeting of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee on the agricultural and other research schemes of the Committee, but after a short discussion its consideration was deferred to this meeting to give members sufficient time to study the report and express their views on it. The report is accordingly once again on our Agenda.

Under subject 8 of the Agenda you will be called upon to take an important decision on the question of maintaining a minimum balance

from the accumulated funds of the Committee which has been referred to us by the Government of India As some of you may recollect, in 1926 the Committee was decidedly against such a course, but conditions have changed materially since then and as, owing to the large number of schemes in operation, our annual expenditure has in recent years been steadily exceeding our income and diminishing our reserves, a reconsideration of the position at this stage seems desirable Our Finance Sub Committee has already taken a lead in the matter and suggested a minimum balance of Rs 9 lakhs.

From the Report of the Cotton Forecast Improvement Sub-Committee you will see that the problem of improvement of the accuracy of cotton forecasts is being tackled in right earnest by this Sub Committee All possible sources of information which would throw more light on this subject are being tapped It is particularly gratifying to note that our efforts to ascertain the carry-over of cotton from season to season, and the village or extra factory consumption of cotton seem likely to [illegible] mate nearer to accuracy

You have also before you the report of the Special Sub-Committee appointed by you to consider the question of a wider market for Indian cotton This Sub Committee has already formulated certain recommendations regarding the tariff, exchange and other restrictions operating in foreign countries against the increased consumption of Indian cotton I wish particularly to draw your attention to Sir Richard Jackson's proposal regarding Australia referred to in the report Though the prospect of an assured market in Australia for 10 to 12 thousand bales of Indian short staple cotton is not relatively a very great matter for India, yet it shows how with good will and ingenuity the different parts of the Empire could, with mutual benefit, re arrange the distribution of raw material between them according to the differing needs of their manufacturing industries

Your Agricultural and Technological Research Sub-Committees have with their usual thoroughness examined the various subjects falling within their purview and their recommendations are now before you for consideration.

The report of the Standing Finance Sub Committee once again furnishes evidence of the careful way in which the financial aspect of the Committee's activities has been looked after since we last met. It is an excellent record of useful work done and I am sure you will all join me in expressing our genuine gratitude to the members of this body who have given so freely and ungrudgingly of their time and thought to the work of the Committee

Gentlemen, I shall not detain you any longer from the work before you

SUBJECT 2.—*Confirmation of Minutes.*

The Minutes of the 29th meeting were confirmed.

SUBJECT 3.—*Retirement of members by rotation.*

The Secretary's note was recorded.

SUBJECT 4.—*Appointment of Vice-President and Sub-Committees.*

Mr. Saklatvala in moving the following resolution

RESOLUTION 1.—"That Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas be re-elected Vice-President for the year 1935-36"

referred to the valuable work of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas as a member of the Committee and more particularly as Vice-President, and expressed his conviction that this fact would commend his re-election. *Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R Naik* seconded the resolution. The *President* said that he had very great difficulty in pursuading Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas to agree to his re-election. He felt that to ensure the continuity of work it was necessary that the Committee should have Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas again as its Vice-President.. In spite of the many calls on his time Sir Purshotamdas had agreed to serve for another term and the Committee was to be congratulated on having obtained his consent.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

By *Resolution 2* the following members were appointed to form the Standing Finance Sub-Committee for the financial year 1935-36 :—

Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya (*ex-officio*), Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Messrs. S. D. Saklatvala, J. Vonesch, Chunilal B. Mehta, G. C. R. Coleridge and H. B. Moore, Rao Bahadur G. R. Kothare and Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik.

By *Resolution 3* the following members were appointed to form the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub-Committee :—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Messrs. S. D. Saklatvala, H. B. Moore, J. Vonesch, Chunilal B. Mehta, G. C. R. Coleridge, J. Nuttall, W. Roberts, E. J. W. Plummer and Y. G. Deshpande, the Co-operative Representative (Rao Bahadur M. G. Deshpande), and Mr. Chellaram Shevaram (co-opted member).

By *Resolution 4* the following members were appointed to compose the Local Sub-Committee :—

Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Messrs. S. D. Saklatvala, J. Vonesch, H. B. Moore, Chunilal B. Mehta and G. C. R. Coleridge, Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbha Ranchodji Naik and Rao Bahadur G. R. Kothare.

By *Resolution 5* the following members were appointed to form the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee :—

Ex-officio members.—The President (Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya); the Vice-President (Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas);

the Director, Institute of Plant Industry Indore (Mr F K Jackson), *the Co operative Representative* (Rao Bahadur M G Deshpande), *Cotton Growers' Representative* (Mr W Roberts), *Cotton Trade* [illegible] —Messrs B S [illegible] ... yar, *Addition* [illegible] ... Jenkins S V Ramamurty, D N Mahta, P B Richards, C V Sane Chunilal B [illegible] ... H H Pandya *co-opted members* — [illegible] ... mad Afzal and J B [illegible]

By *Resolution 6 the following members formed the Technological Research Sub Committee* —

The President (*ex officio*) Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Messrs S D Saklatvala H B Moore, B C Burt B S Patel H R Stewart Chunilal B Mehta, Y G Deshpande S V Ramamurty and F J W Plummer, Seth Sakarlal Balabhai Lala Shri Ram and Dr Nazir Ahmad, co opted members —Two representatives each from the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and *the East India Cotton Association and one representative from* the Karachi Cotton Association

By *Resolution 7* the Research Students Selection Sub Committee was [illegible] ... s B C Burt, B S Patel, [illegible] ... e S V Ramamurty, W J Jenkins, F K Jackson, C V Sane, H H Pandya, R G Allan and Nizam ud Din Hyder Dr Nazir Ahmad and the Mysore representative

By *Resolution 8* the Sub Committee on Malpractices was composed of *the following members* —

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Messrs H B Moore B S Patel Chunilal B Mehta, Sakarlal Balabhai and G C R Coleridge Sardar Sampuran Singh Seth Isserdas Varindmal with power to co-opt

By *Resolution 9* the Cotton Forecast Improvement Sub Committee was composed of the following members —

The President, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Directors of Agriculture Bombay Presidency Punjab Madras United Provinces and Baroda the Director of Statistics H E H the Nizam's Government, the Director of Land Records Central Provinces and Berar, the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind and the Deputy Director of Statistics

By *Resolution 10* the Special Sub Committee to consider the question of a wider market for Indian cotton was composed as follows —

The President, the Vice President, Messrs B C Burt, H R Stewart, J H Ritchie, B S Patel, W J Jenkins Nizam ud Din Hyder S D Saklatvala J Vonesh, Chunilal B Mehta Y G Deshpande, R G Allan and S V Ramamurty, Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik, Messrs Kasturbhai Lalbhai and R G Saraiya, (co-opted)

SUBJECT 5.—*Half-yearly report * of the Publicity and Propaganda Officer.*

In moving the following resolution :—

RESOLUTION 11.—"That the half-yearly report of the Publicity and Propaganda Officer be adopted"

the *Vice-President* said that he had no doubt that the popularity of the Publicity Officer was increasing as a result of his activities and that from what he understood, the Publicity Officer's recent work in the United Provinces had received the approval of the officials there. *Mr. D. N. Mahta* seconded the resolution. *Rao Bahadur C. S. Shirahatti* expressing appreciation of the work of the Publicity Officer which, in his opinion, was becoming increasingly popular, said that the propaganda work undertaken by him in the United Provinces was likely to put more money into the pocket of the cultivator. He also referred to the valuable help rendered by the Publicity Officer to the Hubli Cotton Sale Society in its efforts to spread *Jayawant* cotton in preference to the local *Kumpta* in the Dharwar District. *Jayawant* covered during the year over two lakhs of acres and yielded an increase in lint of about 4,000 bales and the quality of the cotton had been appreciated by several mills. *Seth Isserdas Varindmal* said that the work of the Publicity Officer was much appreciated in Sind and that as a result of his propaganda there was an increased demand from Lancashire for Indian cotton. Karachi, in his opinion, was shipping three-fourths of the Lancashire requirements of Indian cotton. *Rao Bahadur G. R. Kothare,* associating himself with the remarks of the previous speakers, congratulated the Central Cotton Committee in securing the services of Mr. Mihra as its Publicity Officer who carried home to the cultivators the results of research work and said that unless the propaganda of this sort was carried on the money spent by the Committee would be a waste. *Khan Bahadur Shah Nazar Husain* said that the Publicity Officer was doing good propaganda work in the United Provinces where the cotton growers suffered great losses from the Pink Boll-worm. The Agricultural Department had also taken great pains to improve the cotton of the tract and this jointly with the propaganda work of the Publicity Officer would benefit the cultivator in the United Provinces. *Mr. Y. G. Deshpande,* endorsing the statements of the preceding speakers, complained that much of the Publicity Officer's time was taken up with work in the United Provinces and the Punjab. He suggested that the Publicity Officer should spend some time in the Central Provinces also.

The resolution was carried.

SUBJECT 6.—*System† of marking bales—Reference from the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations.*

Mr. Burt said that the original method of marking bales had been very satisfactory and served the object which marking of bales was

* Appendix I (page 57). † Appendix II (page 59).

meant to serve But it had to be given up on account of the trouble caused by it to the trade of Bombay If, as stated in the complaint before the Committee, marks on hessians were torn off and the object of marking bales was thereby defeated he suggested that more information about the real inconvenience caused by the original method might be called for and the Local Sub-Committee might be asked to re-examine the question of the method of marking bales with reference to the suggestion before the Committee as well as to the possibility of using, in addition or alone, other permanent marks such as metal tags He further suggested that steps should be taken in consultation with the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Associations to ensure India being suitably represented at the International Cotton Congresses and meetings of the International Committee At present the Indian case to a very large extent, went by default at these Congresses The consequence was that a one sided discussion of minor faults in Indian cottons gained wide publicity all the world over and created a lot of misunderstanding Very naturally, great prominence was given to the Federation's proceedings in the press of the World and it was desirable that India should in future be represented by properly instructed delegates

The Vice President agreed with Mr Burt that the Indian cotton trade should be adequately represented at the International Cotton Congresses [illegible]

still further in the same direction There was no justification in such a demand so long as the other cotton supplying countries like America etc, had not adopted any system of marking bales and the buyer was not in a position to trace bales to the presses in those countries by means of press marks He was definitely against introducing in India any measures more stringent than those adopted by other countries Assuring the Committee that the trade had done extraordinarily well in making the system of marking bales a success in spite of its many disadvantages to the trade, he opined that the East India Cotton Association would not think of doing anything more in this matter until the trade had been adequately represented on the Federation As had been pointed out by Mr Burt, often those who represented India at these Congresses were out of touch with India It was therefore imperative that in future India should have a couple of representatives who can deal with such questions on the spot instead of allowing press propaganda to cause harm to Indian cotton To this extent he supported Mr Burt's proposals

Mr Colendoe, in supporting the Vice President's suggestion said that in his office there was a museum of some of the most extraordinary things such as an iron bar of 30 lbs, nails large lumps of wood, match boxes, etc, found in American bales As to the method of marking bales, he objected to reverting to stamping on hoops as what India till now had done was much more than what any other country in the world had done.

Mr. Saklatvala remarked that his experience of American cotton was exactly the same as that of Mr. Coleridge and that rarely was a lot free from rubbish. The variation in loss percentage and class was also greater in American cotton than in Indian, and but for the comparative cheapness of American cotton he would not take it. The only remedy against this was arbitration, and nothing more. Why should then, he asked, Indian cotton alone be differently treated and traced to its source? He said that as the Bombay Millowners' Association of late had not been represented at the Congresses, it would be a distinct advantage to Indian cotton, if hereafter the Committee could arrange to send its representatives.

Mr. Roberts thought that the present complaint from the federation was not the outcome of any casual remark made at its meeting, but of a written representation made to it. When some years ago he attended a Congress this subject was raised in discussion in a general way and he then pointed out that bales could be traced to their sources by means of the marks on them. That statement was welcomed by the Congress. He fully agreed with the suggestion that, as a matter of policy, India should be represented at these Congresses by those who were in close touch with India. Such a step would lead to the improvement of the world market for Indian cotton.

The Vice-President was not opposed to any bale being traced to its source, but he did not like the suggestion that, because one or a few bales were found to have the marks on them accidentally torn off or obliterated, India should revert to the system of stamping marks on hoops.

Rao Bahadur G. R. Kothare opposed the suggestion to revert to the old system of punching marks on the hoops, on the ground that of late factory owners had become fully conscious of the harm done to the reputation of Indian cotton by such malpractices as mixing, and had considerably checked these practices, i.e., in the Central Provinces and Berar. There was no justification whatever, in his opinion, for making this legislation more inconvenient to factory owners.

Mr. Chellaram Shewaram was also opposed to the suggestion of the International Federation being adopted. He did not see any justification in the proposal.

Seth Isserdas Varindmal pointed out that Indian shippers were as keen as anybody else in obtaining a good name and good prices for their cotton, and that every care was therefore taken in ginning and pressing to keep up quality and not to get seed mixed up. He had been able to sell without any complaint some 60,000 bales of 50 to 70 per cent. mixture of American cotton. When bales were false packed, the buyers invoiced them back and secured substantial allowances. As bales not marked in accordance with the law in force could be rejected as "not a fair tender," he saw no need whatever for creating greater difficulties by adopting Mr. Burt's proposal.

Mr Chunilal B Mehta thought that the real crux of the situation was that India was not adequately represented on the International Federation The Federation was not conversant with Indian conditions and expected more and more from India It was therefore necessary that the Committee should send one or two representatives to the Cotton Congresses Further, considering India's status as a large consuming country and the second largest cotton producing country in the world, it was time that the *Federation be invited to hold one of its Congresses in India*

Mr Loresch did not understand how the marks put on the flat side of a bale could disappear accidentally unless they were intentionally removed He opposed the reversion to the old system of marking bales

Regarding representation on the Federation the Vice President said that this body being a federation of millowners associations it was very unlikely that the Indian Central Cotton Committee would get direct representation on it and that the Committee also could not very well agree to leave these matters of cotton marketing entirely in the hands of the Indian millowners spokesmen *The Federation might, however, usefully refer questions affecting marking etc, to this* Committee before any decision was taken on them Such a procedure would avoid all misapprehensions and misunderstandings As to Mr Burt's proposal that the Federation might be asked to invite a representative *from the Committee, he said that the Committee might* pursue this point further, if thought suitable On his part he would like to have either direct representation for the Committee on the Federation or previous consultation with the Committee by the Federation on matters affecting Indian cotton The question of direct representation, *he thought, might* be taken up demi officially

Supporting the suggestion of the Vice President in regard to representation *Mr Burt* said that his experience had been that the executive of the International Federation was anxious to get representatives of all countries for its Congress and Committee meetings The Committee might therefore *inform the Federation* that it would be glad to assist the Federation in obtaining a representative of India wherever any matters of this kind come up for discussion

The *President* thereupon proposed the following resolution and added that the question of representation on the Federation might be left to the Standing Finance Sub-Committee to be settled in consultation with other local bodies

RESOLUTION 12 —"That the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations be informed that the rule was amended at the request of the Committee on the representation of the East India Cotton Association who drew attention to cases of hardships and losses incurred by Bombay merchants because of bales being rejected in arbitration for faults in marking. The chief complaint was that the method of marking as laid down in the original rule was so meticulous that the East India Cotton Association arbitrators had no option but to

reject any bales not marked strictly in accordance with the rule though the cotton was in all other respects a fair tender and even at times carrying an "on" allowance. Under the circumstances, the Indian Central Cotton Committee regrets it is unable to revert to the original rule."

The resolution was seconded by the *Vice-President* and carried unanimously.

SUBJECT 7.—*Mixing* of different types of Indian cotton—Letter from the Chairman, Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee.*

In opening the discussion *Mr. Saklatvala* said that the Bombay Government had asked the Bombay Millowners' Association for their opinion on the subject of amending the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act to provide for the licensing of gins and presses and that the Association had replied that legislation by the Government of India was preferable. The problem of mixing was becoming daily more urgent and if the enactment of legislation was left to Local Governments considerable delay would result. He therefore thought that the Committee should ask the Government of India to have an all-India legislation as this would achieve the object in view more quickly.

Mr. Mahta said that he thought that the Committee would perhaps like to know that the subject of mixing and watering of cotton had been recently discussed by the Central Provinces Provincial Cotton Committee at its last meeting held in September 1934. The general opinion of that body was that a permissive clause should be introduced in the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act so as to enable a Local Government to legislate against this malpractice and a resolution was passed strongly urging the introduction of legislation. He was authorised by the Director of Agriculture to say that this resolution was engaging the serious attention of the Central Provinces Government who had already strongly recommended to the Government of India for an early action in the matter.

Mr. Stewart drew attention to a sentence appearing in the letter from a spinner stating that he could not find a shipper of standing who would sell saw ginned American cotton under a guarantee of purity and said that that statement should not be accepted without further enlightenment. He was convinced that there were in India large shippers who were perfectly willing to ship pure cotton under a guarantee of purity which could not be questioned, provided it was profitable for them to do so. If the spinner in question had not been able to get pure cotton he probably was not prepared to pay the price for it.

Mr. Coleridge disagreed with the letter received from the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee as it seemed to hold the view that India was responsible for the sale of mixed Punjab-American cotton. Last year was probably the most favourable year for selling Punjab-American. There was a bumper crop of Punjab-American and the British Cotton Growing Association, Punjab, had grown a record crop, their pure 4F

* Appendix III (page 60).

selling as low as Rs. 7 'on' Broach His firm shipped altogether to Liverpool about 40,000 bales of Punjab-American of which about 10 per cent was pure Their agents in Lancashire were of first class standing who had entry to all mills and they knew perfectly well which types were pure and which were mixed The availability of these stocks were at the time brought to the notice of spinners, but yet in spite of all their efforts they could not sell more than 10 per cent of the pure cotton to Lancashire This year his firm had not succeeded in selling a single bale of pure Punjab American to Lancashire Punjab-American cotton ten days ago was selling at Rs 50 'on' Broach and at that price it was dearer than Middling American in Liverpool and it was therefore not an economical purchase for Lancashire Sir Richard Jackson had said in his letter that so long as the present parity with American cotton continued in favour of Indian cotton there was a practically unlimited demand for it The whole secret of this problem lay in that one word 'parity' When Indian cotton is cheaper than any other cotton Lancashire is a free buyer but if it is dearer Lancashire would not go out of her way to buy it Lancashire spinners were no better than the Bombay millowners in this respect Last year Lancashire took more pure cotton than in any previous year but his firm found it easier to sell mixed cotton With regard to the statement in the letter from Sir Richard Jackson that mixed Punjab American should not be sold to Lancashire because it competed with *Oomras* and other short staple cottons of which India had a surplus he said that the Continental Agents of his firm had written last year that the reasons which had prompted them to purchase mixed Punjab American was that it was cheaper than Central Provinces and that at that price Continental mills approved of it. He had no doubt whatever that there was a very large demand for mixed Punjab-American in Europe and he believed that the demand for this cotton was even more in Japan He was in favour of the [illegible]

on the bales Any first class shipper would sell pure Punjab-American to Lancashire and would put it in his contract that the cotton was pure with the exception of the natural mixture in the field of possibly 5 per cent only Mr Roberts sold to his firm thousands of bales of pure Punjab-American cotton every year and his firm gave a guarantee to every mill in India If, therefore, any Lancashire spinner wanted pure cotton he could have it if he would pay the price for it He further pointed out that if the law for licensing gins and presses were passed, the Punjab-American crop would be reduced in quantity straightaway and he questioned the desirability of thus reducing very materially the crop of Punjab-American which was now in the neighbourhood of 4 lakhs of bales If it was hoped to sell this cotton at Rs 50 to Rs 60 'on' Broach, it was hardly possible to export any appreciable quantity of it. It was also uncertain whether Indian mills could consume the whole of the Punjab-American crop if grown pure The result would

be that the value of the 4 lakhs bales, when *grown pure*, would drop to the price at which it could be exported. It was all very well to say that mixing of Punjab-American should be stopped, but before making any recommendations against mixing the Committee should seriously consider whether such action was in the interest of the cultivator in the long run.

Mr. Saklatvala agreed that if Punjab-American were sold pure, it would fetch a very good price from the millowners in India.

Mr. Vonesch, supporting Mr. Coleridge, said that Lancashire spinners could get pure cotton if they were willing to pay the price. His firm also sold pure cotton to Indian mills and no complaints were received. It was not possible for a seller to force pure cotton upon a buyer who did not want it or who could not afford to pay the price. Japan, for instance, bought only mixed cotton, knowing it was mixed. Lancashire could purchase pure cotton, but it was doubtful whether they would pay the price because they could usually get similar cotton cheaper elsewhere. It must not be overlooked that foreign cottons pay an Import Duty of Rs. 25 per candy the effect of which is an appreciation in the price of all Indian staple cottons which are consumed by the Indian mills.

Mr. Roberts said that he had always been opposed to legislation to stop mixing but that the position in the Punjab was so serious, especially this year, that he felt it advisable that the Committee should press very strongly for the licensing of gins and presses. As such legislation, to be successful, had to be worked by Local Governments, he considered that an enabling clause should be introduced in the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act and that later pressure should be brought to bear on Local Governments to bring this enabling clause into effect. He endorsed the views of Mr. Coleridge and Mr. Vonesch regarding the possibility of Lancashire getting pure cotton provided she paid the price.

The Vice-President said that the remarks of the previous speakers presented a new aspect of the case. It was definitely stated that the real demand for mixed Punjab-American cotton came from abroad whereas the Indian demand was for pure cotton and mills in India were prepared to pay the price for it. He therefore wished to know the grounds on which Mr. Coleridge supported the proposal for legislation. He agreed that if legislation was enacted and it was really effective, the quantity of Punjab-American cotton would be considerably reduced. The pure cotton would sell at a higher price, but a market would have to be found for the short staple cotton. For the last two years India had had the greatest difficulty in marketing her short staple cotton and though he would very much like all the produce of India to be marketed pure, the question where the short staple cotton was going to be marketed had to be considered. The danger, too, that Lancashire would buy Indian cotton only at a favourable parity should not be overlooked. He therefore deprecated hasty legislation based on sentiment or partial information. Opinion was also divided whether such legislation should be permissive or mandatory.

As regards the administrative difficulties which would arise if legislation were passed, he reminded members of the happenings under the Cotton Frauds Act which was enacted during the American War on the pretext that Lancashire wanted pure cotton An army of underpaid subordinate officials was appointed to control the various gins and presses and so scandalous was the treatment of the trade by these officials that every cotton firm, whether English or Indian, had to cry hoarse for a period of four or five years to get the law repealed He considered that an absence of demand would serve as a check on mixing but as this demand came from abroad and not from India it conclusively proved that the guilt for mixing lay with the foreign demand Those therefore who now complained should first put their house in order and middlemen would then only handle those cottons which were required for trading purposes He could not also, as representing the trade, be a party to legislation which would give rise to the administrative difficulties mentioned by him The question of bringing Indian States into line had also to be considered They were Sovereign States and no Provincial or all India legislation could be enforced on them The difficulty in dealing with the States had already been experienced in getting them to take action in connection with the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act

Mr Coleridge in reply to the Vice-President s query said that he supported legislation for the licensing of gins and presses because he thought it would be in the interests of the grower in other respects, when gins and presses were licensed watering and other malpractices could be stopped by either refusing, if necessary or withdrawing licenses In the case of mixing, however, an army of very highly paid officials would be required to sit in every gin and watch every bale He was also not convinced that the stoppage of the mixing of Punjab-American cotton was in the interests of all concerned and in particular of the grower

The Vice-President agreed with Mr Coleridge that legislation for licensing gins and presses would not effectively stop mixing but that it might stop the malpractice of watering if details were thoughtfully worked out He would however not be sure about it unless great care was taken in devising necessary action

Sardar Sampuran Singh said that from the present discussion it appeared to him that the Committee had recommended legislation under a wrong impression The Committee had been of opinion that there was a demand for pure Punjab-American cotton and that if it succeeded in marketing pure cotton, the cultivator would get a good price for it He was now convinced that there was no demand for pure Punjab American cotton from abroad, and therefore any steps to legislate in order to get Punjab American ginned and baled pure would not bring the cultivator that profit which the Committee had expected It was certain also that American cotton mixed with *desi* fetched a better price than pure American cotton Mr Coleridge had made it very clear that Lancashire would not buy pure Punjab American except at a favourable price He therefore felt compelled to urge the withdrawal of the Committee s

previous resolutions for the licensing of ginning and pressing factories in so far as they related to the mixing of cotton.

Rao Bahadur Kothare, recalling the representations he had made on more than one occasion in the past about the difficulties of factory-owners if legislation for the licensing of ginning and pressing factories were enacted, said that as the problem of mixing mainly concerned the Punjab and Sind, there was no case whatever for an all-India legislation. He wished to know why it was proposed to penalise the factory-owner although he had no hand in the mixing of inferior with superior cotton. This practice was resorted to by the cultivator himself and the factory-owner could not be expected to separate all these different cottons and to press them pure. The duty of the factory-owner was to gin and press cotton in the manner it was brought to him, and he should not therefore be penalised for the sins of the cultivator.

Seth Isserdas Varindmal said that Sind and the Punjab produced about 6 lakhs of Punjab-American cotton and that the Lancashire demand was not more than 2 lakhs though it might be more in the future. The remaining 4 lakhs were mostly bought by Indian mills in a pure state and they paid a price of even Rs. 2-8-0 or Rs. 3 more per *maund* or Rs. 30 per *khandi.* The same cotton when offered to shippers even at a few annas less was refused as they could not get that price from foreign countries. Shippers wanted 20 or 30 per cent. mixed cotton for shipping abroad, and if the quantity of *desi* cotton in the Punjab was insufficient, inferior cotton was brought from outside and mixed. The factory-owners were thus only meeting the demand of shippers. In addition the administrative difficulties mentioned by the Vice-President required very careful consideration as Government Officers were likely to harass the factory owners.

In reply to a question by the Vice-President *Mr. Stewart* said that he was not aware that cotton was imported into the Punjab from the United Provinces for the purpose of mixing.

Mr. Allan said that a certain amount of cotton went to Delhi for mixing, but he could not say whether it was exported to the Punjab.

Seth Isserdas Varindmal said that cotton was brought from Aligarh to Okara and mixed with Punjab-American in the proportion of 50 to 50.

The Vice-President said that if cotton was imported from Aligarh for mixing, there should be some legislation in the Punjab on the lines of the Cotton Transport Act to prevent the import of this cotton.

Mr. Roberts said that he was not certain that United Provinces cotton was being imported into the Punjab but he knew that cotton came in from Delhi.

Seth Isserdas Varindmal said that inferior cotton was brought from the eastern side to the northern side of the Punjab where it was mixed with Punjab-American because of the demand for such mixture; Punjab-American got a better price when mixed with *desi* and mixing was, therefore, advantageous both to the grower and the buyer. Japan

purchased usually *Oomras* but when the price of this cotton went up she preferred to purchase mixed Punjab-American

Mr H C Short said that there were about 730 mills in Lancashire and very many of them had not had the opportunity of trying pure unmixed Punjab-American If only merchants would send them really pure unmixed cotton so that they could find out its real merits, the demand for the cotton would be much greater and Lancashire would be willing to pay the price provided that it was on a parity with Americans

In Bombay, Punjab American can be bought with a certain percentage of *desi* mixed marked on the contract and the buyer then knows what *he was getting It was not sold with this clause in the* contract in Lancashire and buyers often thought that they were buying pure cotton when it was actually mixed

He had a report from a mill in Lancashire who bought 300 bales Punjab American guaranteed pure and they said that the cotton was worth the extra price as the waste loss was much less and the strength of the yarn was up by 30 per cent

It was very difficult to tell whether the cotton was mixed or not by simply using the fingers It was very often not found out until the cotton was put through the machinery of the mill

Mr Sallatvala felt surprised at the turn which the discussion had taken and said that the question raised by him was whether the Committee should ask the Government of India to introduce all India legislation or whether it should propose merely an enabling clause which Provincial Governments would apply if necessary But without any consideration of the past history of the subject it was suggested at this meeting that no legislation was needed The Committee from its very inception in 1923 had fully recognised that mixing was an evil which should be stopped to prevent Indian cotton as a whole getting a bad reputation The only point of difference at the beginning was whether the question should be left to the trade to be solved by itself or the Government should be approached for legislation His own opinion then was that it should be left to the trade because he thought that the less Government interfered with matters of this kind the better it was for the trade The first step taken by the Committee was to approach the Government of India to pass the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act which was eventually passed The Committee had recommended an enabling clause in the draft Bill but the Government of India at that time felt that the Committee was going too fast and they wanted to watch the results of this Act without this clause The Cotton Transport Act was next introduced to prevent inferior cotton from passing into a tract which grew a superior variety These two Acts were intended to make factory-owners understand that bales could be traced back to their source In this manner it was hoped that the evil of mixing could be stopped but instead of decreasing the evil had now spread to every province and deliberate mixing was taking place in some of the

ginning factories. This had to be stopped. The argument that all factory-owners were going to be penalised was groundless. When issuing licenses Government would only require in the first place the factory-owners to give a declaration that they would not deliberately mix cotton. Every reputable ginner would respect his own declaration and the few factories which continued mixing deliberately could easily be tackled without the necessity for an army of inspectors. The licensing of gins and presses was merely a logical sequence of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act and the Cotton Transport Act. These Acts, contrary to expectations, had not proved successful. Instances had occurred where bales had not been traced back to their sources and also short-staple cotton still went, for mixing, from the United Provinces to the Punjab where the Cotton Transport Act had not yet been applied. It was immaterial whether the Lancashire, Japan or Indian mills were responsible for the mixing as long as this practice gave a bad name to Indian cotton and in the interests of the growers the evil should be put an end to. He had no objection to consider any reasonable alternative proposal to prevent mixing but no such proposal was forthcoming. Lancashire was not likely to offer a better price when she knew that she would probably not get pure cotton. He was therefore strongly of opinion that the Committee should abide by its past resolutions, and that if all-India legislation for licensing gins and presses was not wanted, provincial legislation should be insisted on.

Seth Sakarlal Balabhai, supporting Mr. Saklatvala, said that the demand from abroad for mixed cotton was no reason why the practice of mixing should be encouraged or continued. Spinners in India found great difficulty in getting pure cotton. There was nothing to fear about price if factory-owners ginned and baled their cotton pure and were not allowed mixing.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta observed that though the discussion had brought out several interesting points it was not clear whether the evil of mixing or the demand for mixed cotton was increasing. Generally sellers were at the mercy of buyers and if therefore there was a demand for mixed cotton from Japan and other foreign countries it was neither in the interest of the cultivator nor trade to refuse to meet such demand. Indian mills would continue to buy pure cotton which could always be had as at present. He thought that if Punjab-American were not allowed to be mixed with *desi* cotton the price of surplus cotton of both short and long staple varieties was bound to fall considerably, pure short staple cotton for lack of demand from Japan and pure Punjab-American for low prices offered by Lancashire. This would naturally lead to a heavy loss to the Punjab cotton grower and a reduction of the acreage under cotton in the Punjab. He was therefore against legislation to stop the present practice of mixing.

Mr. B. S. Patel was of opinion that originally mixing might not be the result of demand and that cotton arrived at the market mixed irrespective of any marketing conditions. In either case the practice of mixing was harmful. There appeared to be in European countries a demand

for both pure and mixed cotton and if therefore there was a law which provided for the declaration of cotton as mixed or pure it would not only benefit the buyer but also the cultivator and the practice of mixing would altogether disappear

Mr Roberts said that four years ago the North Western Railway introduced concession rates for long distance transport of *kapas* While, at that time this concession probably did a certain amount of good, this year it was one of the most potent factors in encouraging mixing *If this concession were withdrawn it would practically discourage* mixing He thought a resolution by the Committee in that sense might do good

Mr Vonesch said that there was a regular demand for mixed Punjab American cotton which competed with *Oomras* This mixed cotton added to India's supply of short stapled cotton but if the trade demand kept pace with the supply no inherent harm was done What however happened was that during the crop movement period supply of mixed cotton kept ahead of demand and if the latter did not come up to expectations the excess stocks helped to depress the prices of short stapled cottons In most seasons there existed a big stock of mixed Punjab American at Karachi which could only be sold in the various export markets It was therefore in direct competition with *Oomras,* another cotton dependent chiefly on export Any over supply of mixed Punjab American had a depressing influence on prices of *Oomras* and it could therefore be said to harm most Indian cultivators This was an aspect which had not received sufficient consideration so far

The Vice President said, that taking into account the Indian cotton as a whole, he could not agree with Mr Saklatvala that the practice of *mixing had increased though he concurred with him as regards watering* The reason why mixing appeared to have increased was because the problem was being more closely watched and more frequently discussed If the evil had existed to day in the same strength as 10 years back the fault lay with the demand If, however this demand were diverted, the problem of having to deal separately with staple cotton on the one side and short staple cotton on the other would arise He also did not agree with Sardar Sampuran Singh that the old resolutions should be given up and that nothing more should be done The resolutions of 1933 and 1934 on the subject of mixing were not passed unanimously *The resolution passed last year at the Special Sub Committee consisting* of the Chairmen of the various Cotton Associations and Chambers of Commerce and Millowners' Associations related only to the malpractice of watering, and it did not commit the Committee with regard to mixing. Mr Saklatvala was of opinion that if gins and presses were licensed, there was no necessity to have an army of inspectors On the other hand Rao Bahadur Kothare had very great apprehension that the life of the factory-owner would be made miserable As for himself though he was prepared to accept Mr Saklatvala's opinion regarding matters industrial, he would rather give weight in this particular matter to Rao Bahadur Kothare's apprehension He did not want to be more

affirmative than to ask Mr. Saklatvala to consult his own staff who bought cotton up-country, and he (Mr. Saklatvala) would see for himself that he was coming to a conclusion in a hurry. He did not, however, advocate any hurried conclusion but he thought that the views of the Committee should be communicated to the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, so that if these views were wrong they could be corrected. He therefore moved the following resolution :—

RESOLUTION 13.—" That a copy of this discussion be sent to the Chairman, Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, with reference to his letter dated the 23rd November 1934, and his reply to the various points, brought out in the discussion, be awaited."

He further suggested that Mr. Roberts might move a resolution either in this meeting or in the Provincial Cotton Committee requesting Government to urge the North-Western Railway to stop the concession allowed by it for long distance *kapas*, and that also the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, should request the Government of the Punjab to consider the desirability of having a Cotton Transport Act in the Punjab so that outside low grade cotton and *kapas* might not enter the Punjab borders.

Mr. Coleridge, in seconding the resolution, said that he was in favour of the discussion on the subject being sent to the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee for circulation to their members in order to ascertain whether they bought cotton mixed or pure. They should also be told that if they wanted pure cotton they should ask for such a guarantee in their contracts. From the letter of a Lancashire spinner, it seemed pure cotton was wanted and he wished to show him that if he could pay the price, there were plenty of first class firms who could supply pure cotton. He thought that if the demand for mixed cotton died, the problem would be solved automatically and if it did not die shippers should sell their cottons openly either as mixed or pure.

Mr. Ramamurty said that in the Madras Presidency mixing was considered definitely as an evil and that steps had accordingly been taken through the Cotton Transport Act and the Cotton Control Act to prevent respectively the import of short staple cotton into protected areas and the growing of Pulichai cotton which was used for mixing. He was therefore interested to hear that the mixing of Punjab-American with *desi* cotton in the Punjab was regarded as more or less beneficial to the grower. He thought that if a province produced a large quantity of superior cotton and that if this cotton was mixed with inferior cotton, the price of the superior cotton would be depressed and as a result of this the whole province would suffer. In the Punjab it seemed long-staple cotton was much smaller in quantity than the *desi* cotton, and the result of mixing was therefore different from what it would be in the Madras Presidency. The question therefore whether mixing was good or bad appeared to depend on the conditions of the province. He, therefore, favoured the re-affirmation of all the previous resolutions of the Committee to the effect that permissive legislation should be passed so that if mixing was considered an evil in any province, that province might take necessary action. In Madras the Cotton Transport

Act was applied only to transport by rail and they were unable to stop transport by road. Permissive legislation for the licensing of gins and presses would possibly enable them to make their measures more effective.

Sardar Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik said that the question of mixing Punjab American cotton had been before the Committee since 1924, and resolutions had been passed and forwarded to the Government of India asking that steps should be taken to prevent this malpractice. He failed to understand what new considerations had now been brought to bear, which warranted a withdrawal of the past resolutions. He fully endorsed the Vice-President's resolution but he also urged that the Government of India should be asked to undertake legislation empowering Provincial Governments to pass their own law if they found it necessary to do so. Last year shippers in Bombay and the Ahmedabad millowners had pointed out that Broach cotton had been mixed with *Goghari*. He contended that there was no use spending so much money on research schemes if cotton was allowed to be mixed.

The resolution moved by the Vice-President was carried unanimously.

SUBJECT 8.—*Findings of the Special Meeting of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee held in June 1934—Reference from the last meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.*

The President said that in accordance with the decision of the Committee at its last meeting this subject had been brought on the agenda and that the Secretary's note might now be recorded.

This was agreed to.

FINDINGS OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SUB-COMMITTEE, AS APPROVED BY THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

[illegible]

the 19th January 1934, and referred to the Indian Central Cotton Committee for further consideration in the light of the expenditure so far incurred on agricultural research, the future commitments of the Committee with regard to current schemes, and the general financial position of the Committee. The Indian Central Cotton Committee, at its 28th meeting held on the 30th January 1934, considered this subject and decided to call for a report on it from the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee and passed the following resolution:—

[illegible]

Committee, specially technical members, be asked to submit their memoranda to the Secretary not later than 31st March 1934."

2. It was also decided that the scope of the enquiry should be extended to seed schemes as well and that the question of maintaining a minimum balance on hand raised by the Vice-President should be considered at the next meeting of the Committee along with the report of the special meeting of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee.

3. In pursuance of the above resolution, a special meeting of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee was convened on the 29th June 1934, as on account of unavoidable circumstances it could not be held earlier. The Sub-Committee met on the 29th and 30th June 1934 and examined in detail all the schemes, both agricultural and seed-extension, and arrived at the following conclusions and recommendations.

4. (*a*) It was agreed that the undermentioned schemes had yielded no results of immediate practical value :—

(1) Surat Physiological Scheme.

(2) Dharwar Plant Breeding work for the improvement of Upland-American cotton.

(3) Central Provinces Mycological Scheme.

(4) Punjab Entomological (Pink Bollworm) Scheme.

(*b*) The undermentioned schemes were adjudged as having yielded useful results :—

(1) Surat Entomological and Clean-up Schemes.

(2) Dharwar Wilt Scheme.

(3) Khandesh Cotton Breeding Scheme.

(4) Central Provinces Botanical Scheme.

(5) United Provinces Pink Boll-worm Scheme.

(*c*) It was decided that the following schemes which were practical should be allowed to continue :—

(1) Madras Herbaceum Scheme.

(2) Madras Fodder Cholam Scheme.

(3) United Provinces Cotton Survey Scheme.

(4) Punjab Botanical Scheme.

(5) Punjab White Fly and Spraying Trials Schemes.

(6) Punjab Root Rot Scheme.

(7) Punjab Physiological and Bio-chemical Scheme.

(8) Punjab Defibrating and Delinting Scheme.

(9) Sind Physiological Scheme.

(10) Bengal Comilla Scheme.

(11) Hyderabad Botanical Scheme.

(12) Hyderabad Cotton Survey Scheme.

(13) Baroda Root Rot Scheme.

(14) Burma Cotton Improvement Scheme.

(15) Bikaner Gang Canal Scheme.

In the case of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 14 it was specifically decided that they might be allowed to continue till the end of their sanctioned periods only and that no more extension should be granted to No. 14 after that.

(d) No decision could be reached on the following schemes as they were all new schemes and it was too early to pass any judgment on them —

(1) Jalgaon Cotton Breeding Scheme

(2) Broach Cotton Breeding Scheme

(3) Bombay Small Leaf Disease Survey Scheme

(4) Madras Nadam Cotton Breeding Scheme

(e) The following special recommendations were made with regard to other schemes —

(1) The question of continuance of the Madras Pempheres and Physiological Scheme should be further discussed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee at its next meeting

(2) The Agricultural Research Sub Committee at its next meeting should consider the possibility of co-ordinating the Central Provinces Entomological Scheme with the Hyderabad Pink and Spotted Bollworm Scheme

(3) The question of continuance of the Punjab Spotted Boll worm Scheme might await its first year's report

(4) The consideration of the United Provinces Pink Boll worm Extension Scheme should be put off till the scheme was finally adopted by the United Provinces Government

(f) The following general policy in regard to schemes was also laid down —

I Agricultural Research

(1) Local Departments of Agriculture should, as hitherto, continue to submit research schemes

(2) A complete and thorough summary of the up-to-date work done and the knowledge gained on the problem in question in other parts of the world should accompany each scheme

(3) A special Sub Committee of expert members should be appointed to examine every new scheme and find out if in preparing it the officer concerned had complied with item (2) and had taken into account all published work, and consulted competent authorities on the subject

(4) Hereafter the Committee's money should not be spent where provincial money was available

(5) (a) All entomological mycological and physiological schemes should be scrutinised more thoroughly from the economic point of view

(b) Certain Indian Universities and their constituent Colleges are now better equipped than formerly for research work in these branches of science and should be encouraged to take up problems bearing on cotton cultivation as are adapted to their organisation and equipment

(6) The Agricultural Research Sub-Committee should after examining the new schemes, frame a wider programme for the whole of the area having the same problem and decide where the main research should be carried out, and where sub stations, if necessary, should be opened.

B. Seed Distribution and Extension.

Though no departure from the accepted policy in regard to seed schemes is necessary, in future all new seed schemes should be subjected to a very thorough and careful scrutiny before they are sanctioned.

C. Publicity and Propaganda.

That the Publicity and Propaganda scheme should be continued at the expiry of its present sanctioned period.

D. Indore Institute.

The work done at the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, during the Directorship of Mr. A. Howard (now Sir Albert Howard), in furtherance of the object, viz., the improvement of cotton, for which the Institute received its main support from the Committee, has produced no tangible results. As attention was concentrated during this period on propaganda work and compost, instead of research into cotton problems as was originally intended, the money so far spent on the Institute by the Committee is as good as practically wasted. The new programme of work initiated by the new Directorate appears to be promising and worthy of being given a fair trial, provided adequate safeguards can be devised to ensure that approved programmes are actually carried out and not neglected as before. To achieve this end a more effective control by the Committee over the affairs of the Institute, than has hitherto been the case, should be secured. This is possible only if the Committee has an absolute majority on the Board of Governors. A revision of the existing position of the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the Governing Body being therefore necessary, a report from the President in that direction might be awaited.

It was also decided that it was necessary to have a Central Research Station for cotton, and that for the present it should be the Institute.

E. General.

With regard to the complaint of Mr. W. Roberts that the Hyderabad State had been liberally treated by the Committee in the matter of financing schemes put up by the State the Sub-Committee was unanimous that no departure should be made in its policy of sanctioning schemes submitted by the States on their own merits.

Differing from Mr. Roberts regarding the alleged mismanagement of cess funds by the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, the Sub-Committee placed on record its deep appreciation of the work done by the Standing Finance Sub-Committee."

SUBJECT 9.—*Proposed maintenance of a minimum balance from the accumulated funds of the Committee—Reference from the Government of India.*

The Vice-President referring to the Secretary's note pointed out that even if new expenditure was not voted from that year onwards, the

Committee's balances would be decreased at the end of five years from Rs 19 lakhs to Rs 11 lakhs The Committee in 1926 had definitely turned down the suggestion of the Government of India for the creation of an investment reserve because of the conditions then existing but the position had since altered The only alternatives left to the Committee at present were either to vote money according to their balances or to increase its source of revenue The present revenue of the Committee was the cotton cess estimated at about Rs 6 lakhs per annum and interest from investments He was against asking the Government of India to increase the cess and was also doubtful if the legislature would sanction it In reply to the reference from the Government of India he suggested that they should be informed that the Committee intended to maintain a minimum balance of Rs 9 lakhs but that there should be no objection to its drawing upon this minimum balance in case of emergency provided such withdrawals were made good as soon as conditions improved The Standing Finance Sub Committee favoured a 9 lakhs minimum balance in preference to a lower figure to ensure that in the event of any unforeseen diminution of the Committee's regular income the reserve would not be lowered to an undesirable limit The Agricultural Research Sub Committee had also accepted this figure He moved the following resolution —

RESOLUTION 14 —"The Indian Central Cotton Committee recommends that a minimum balance should be maintained, and that it be Rs 9 lakhs There should be no objection, however, to draw upon this minimum balance in case of emergency provided such shortages are made good as soon as conditions improve"

Mian Nurullah seconded the resolution

Mr P B Richards, agreeing with the Standing Finance Sub Committee's recommendation for the maintenance of a minimum balance of Rs 9 lakhs to be held against emergencies considered it necessary that between 1935 and 1939 the Committee would not vote money for any new scheme He concurred with the Vice President regarding the only two alternatives open to the Committee but he did not think that the work of the Committee could be carried on with an income of Rs 6 lakhs *plus* interest The permanent commitments of the Committee fell under the heads "Administration", "Improvement of Cotton Marketing", 'Printing and Propaganda' and 'Technological Research' and totalled Rs 3 85 000 to which had to be added expenditure under 'Research Studentship' Rs 20 000 and for the Institute of Plant Industry Rs 85 000, the lowest minimum As continuity was essential for Plant Breeding work the expenditure on such schemes amounting at present to Rs 1 69 000 had to be regarded as semi permanent commitments of the Committee although these schemes were sanctioned for definite periods Thus the permanent and semi permanent commitments of the Committee without providing for extensions and for Local Governments taking an increased share in the cost amounted to Rs 6 59 000 against an income of Rs 6 00 000 *plus* interest on the reserve He did not think that the Committee would also agree to stop financing

seed schemes if the Local Governments concerned were not prepared to take them over, as it was at that stage that the benefits of the Committee's labours began to appear. These cost the Committee annually about Rs. 1,65.000. His calculations showed that Rs. 13 lakhs per annum were required to carry on the Committee's work and the only way of getting this income was by doubling the cess which would then give Rs. 12 lakhs a year *plus* interest. According to him the balance in 1936-37 would be Rs. 14,45,000 and it would be reduced in 1939-40 to Rs. 3,95,000.

Replying to a query of Mian Nurullah, *Mr. Burt* said that the proposal made in 1926 by the Government of India for the creation of a reserve would have involved interference with the administration of the Committee's funds and the establishment of a permanent investment reserve the interest from which was to form a permanent income of the Committee. This proposition every member of the Committee, both trade and agricultural, resisted.

Mian Nurullah, while appreciating the stand the Committee then took, regretted that no attention was paid to the question of fixing a minimum balance. He agreed with Mr. Richards that most of the Committee's schemes, costing annually about Rs. 2 lakhs more than the income, had to be continued if wastage of money were to be saved. He therefore suggested that whilst looking for means to add to the Committee's income, the question of reducing expenditure should not be overlooked. He felt that the trade, the ginning factory-owners and the growers would all regard an increase in the cess as a permanent burden on them. He suggested that in future the cess might be levied not on the number of bales but on the price of a bale which should be fixed on the basis of the previous year's revenue or the previous year's prices. A factory that had pressed, say, 100 bales, had done Rs. 10,000 worth of work and would be prepared to pay more cess in the next year, if necessary. He considered that the Committee's annual expenditure should be limited to its annual revenue.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta said that Mr. Richards had anticipated too much by assuming that the schemes due to terminate would be extended. This was dependent upon the finances of the Committee. The report of the Special meeting of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee showed that money spent on some schemes had been a waste. The only question for decision now was whether a minimum balance should be maintained or not and, if so, what this balance should be. When necessity for more money arose the question of increasing the cess could be discussed.

Mr. Burt stressed the necessity of considering at this stage the financial position of the Committee in relation to its policy. He was of opinion that without completely upsetting the balance between the Committee's own expenditure and that in the provinces a regular income of not less than Rs. 10 lakhs a year was necessary. He personally believed that the Committee would now have to prepare and place before the trade and ultimately the Legislature a reasoned statement showing what it had done and what it was trying to do before asking for an increase in the cess. Economy by itself would not be adequate and if it was desired to keep the annual expenditure of the Committee within Rs. 6 lakhs,

then essential portions of the Committee's work would have to be left out He agreed to the reserve balance being fixed at Rs 9 lakhs

In reply to questions as to how the present position compared with that of 1926 *Mr Burt* said that in 1926 the Committee had a very large balance and the trade members urged increased expenditure for the good of the cotton grower in India What the Government of India meant at that time by the establishment of a permanent investment reserve was the provision of a certain annual income in perpetuity The present proposal for the maintenance of a reserve was in the nature of an insurance against bad times and was equivalent to a famine fund In a very bad year which might be due to a mill strike or a bad export demand, the cess might fall to something like Rs 3 lakhs and to meet such a contingency provision had to be made so that the programme of work would not be disturbed From this point of view he did not consider the proposed reserve of Rs 9 lakhs to be excessive

Mr Roberts, in supporting the proposal for a reserve of Rs 9 lakhs said that he agreed with Mr Richards that the Committee was morally committed to some of the schemes now under operation and that these could not be stopped although expenditure on them might be reduced He maintained that the time would come when the cess would have to be increased to, say, three annas but that question did not arise now

Mr Coleridge said that the attitude of the trade generally towards the cess was rather in favour of its abolition than of its being doubled and that before the trade agreed to any increase in the cess it would want to be satisfied that the Committee had since its inception improved the cotton of the country The average reports received from the trade in reply to the Committee's circular in 1929 or 1930 asking for opinions as to the Committee's work on Indian cotton within the first ten years of its life were to the effect that Indian cotton had undoubtedly deteriorated but the agricultural officers concerned at that time thought a period of ten years to be too short in which to judge the results of agricultural schemes He personally considered that during the past five years very great improvement had resulted He suggested that the opinion of the trade should be obtained on the subject of an increase in the cess as the cess was paid by the trade

Sardar Sampuran Singh was opposed to any reduction in the Committee's expenditure in view of the work done and the money spent so far and he considered that the question of increasing the cess should be taken up He expressed himself in favour of an increase in the cess of one anna He was of opinion that there was an appreciable improvement in the quality of cotton in India, that success was in sight and that a good harvest would be reaped out of the money spent

Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R Naik questioning the justification for an increase in the cess remarked that the cess would ultimately come out of the pocket of the growers The trade and growers were both opposed to the cess and he did not think that the Legislative Assembly would sanction any increase

Mr. Y. G. Deshpande supported the view of Sardar Sampuran Singh for an increase in the cess if more money was necessary. He considered that the improvements effected would ultimately benefit the grower and he did not believe that even a 100 per cent. increase would be an unbearable burden to any one. Money had to be found to improve the quality of cotton in this country and the only way of doing so was by increasing the cess.

Rao Bahadur C. S. Shirahatti supporting Mr. Y. G. Deshpande said that improvements put more money into the pockets of the cultivator and that an increased cess of one anna per bale would not be a burden on the cotton grower. He considered that the research work of the Committee should be handed over to Provincial Agricultural Departments who should be given a certain amount of help and that the policy of the Committee should be to spread improved types of cotton on a large scale through the medium of seed schemes. He suggested the earmarking of not more than 25 per cent. of the Committee's income for seed schemes throughout India.

Mr. N. M. Deshmukh was opposed to any increase in the cess in view of the deplorable condition of the cotton trade and the cotton grower. He considered that the improvements so far effected were not proportionate to the money spent and therefore did not justify additional taxation. He favoured retrenchment and the scrapping of all those schemes which had given no results as also those which were not likely to prove of value.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah did not favour any reference to the trade on the subject of an increase in the cess as he considered that the cess was paid by the grower. He was of opinion that useful work had been done by the Committee and that work should be continued even though some schemes had not produced useful results. The Committee should, however, be more careful in starting new schemes; it should cut down its expenses as much as possible and ask Government for an additional cess of one anna which he did not think would be a great hardship.

Mr. Saklatvala shared the view of Mr. Coleridge that the trade would regard any increase in the cess to be unjustifiable, because it was not convinced that the amounts so far spent had produced results which were beneficial either to the grower, the industry or the trade. There was therefore no chance of such a proposal succeeding. The trade could not always pass on its losses to the agriculturists and sometimes it had to bear it itself. Any proposal therefore for an increase in the cess would have to satisfy both the trade and the grower. In view of the present deplorable condition of the agriculturist an increase of even one anna would be a great hardship and as the trade too was contending with difficulties the present was an inopportune time to raise the question of increasing the cess. He thought that if this were done several applications would at once be received for the abolition of the cess altogether. Only after the Committee had satisfied the trade

and the grower that good work had been done, the question of increasing the cess could be raised

Mr Stewart said that in view of the expenditure to which the Committee was committed during the next few years, the figure of Rs 9 lakhs proposed for the reserve should be cut down, but that if it was decided to retain that balance the Committee should get ready to prepare its case for an increased cess

Mr Hutchinson, emphasising the necessity of continuity in the breeding schemes said that one of the most important problems that Indian cotton was faced with was that the trade and the cultivator were in a bad condition Indian cotton was at the bottom end of the world's market and unless better cotton was produced the position of India could not be improved Breeding schemes could not be expected to give results in five years If continuity in breeding schemes were broken all the previous work on them would be lost The problem of getting rid of short stapled cotton was a national one Results from the Committee's work were already evident *Verum* cotton in the Central Provinces had made a considerable stride towards eradicating the short staple cotton and similar work was in progress in the Punjab and Central India If this work were dropped the trade and the cultivator would be very far behind in the world's market Yield and ginning percentage were important respectively to the cultivator and the ginner but the trade would require better staple if it was going to benefit.

The President said that the two questions for decision were whether a reserve balance was necessary and, if so whether it should be fixed at Rs 9 lakhs, with the condition that there should be no objection, however, to draw upon this minimum balance in case of emergency provided such shortages are made good as soon as conditions improve", as recommended by the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee

The question of the principle of fixing a minimum balance was put to vote by the President and carried

Dealing with the second question *the Vice President* sympathised with Mr N M Deshmukh regarding the deplorable condition of the cotton grower to-day as a whole and in most parts of India where short and medium staple cotton was grown and remarked that this was one of the reasons why an increase in cess was not recommended by the Standing Finance Sub-Committee Mr Coleridge completely represented the opinion of the commercial community Whilst he agreed with Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah that after all it was the cotton grower who gave the [illegible]
his crop h[illegible]
or ¾ anna [illegible]
burden of taxation on him He fully sympathised with Mr Richards and the Directors of Agriculture regarding the necessity of keeping the work which was in hand going and he was glad to see agricultural representatives extolling the activities of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and expressing themselves in favour of an increase in the cess The remarks of Sardar Sampuran Singh and Mr Y G Deshpande to the

effect that definite improvements had been effected was a matter of some consolation and satisfaction to the Committee. With Rs. 9 lakhs as minimum balance if after three years more material could be made available to the public which would justify an approach to the Legislature for an increase in the cess, he did not think that money would be refused. At present, however, the question was not pertinent as the Committee still had a balance of Rs. 19 lakhs. In the meantime, the Technological Laboratory was going to issue a concise popular report on its activities and after a few more encouraging reports had been received from the various provinces the question of raising the cess could be considered.

Mr. Y. G. Deshpande, in moving an amendment "That the reserve be fixed at Rs. 6 lakhs", expressed himself as being opposed to the maintenance of any minimum balance and said that he only did so because the Committee was required to fix a minimum. He was of opinion that money must be made available for research work, and differed from those who thought that the back of the agriculturist would be broken by an additional tax of one anna per bale. Compared with the benefit to be derived, the incidence of taxation was negligible. The problem of marketing the cotton crop of India had to be faced as only half of it was consumed in the country. The other half had to be exported, and if Indian cotton was to find a wider market, its quality had to be improved. This could not be done without money and therefore money had to be found at any cost for the betterment of the agriculturist. He agreed with the Vice-President that the present was not a very propitious time to recommend to the Government of India an increase in the cess, but he thought that if the minimum balance was put at a low figure and the Government of India questioned why this had been done the Committee could say that more money was wanted for the work of the Committee. In this way the case for a higher cess could be started.

The amendment was seconded by *Seth Isserdas Varindmal.*

Rao Bahadur G. R. Kothare said that after a very careful consideration of the question the Standing Finance Sub-Committee had come to the conclusion that the minimum balance should be fixed at not less than a year and a half's income. Furthermore, it was proposed that in case of emergency the Committee could draw on this reserve provided it was made good later. He opposed any reduction in the reserve proposed.

The President put to the vote Mr. Y. G. Deshpande's amendment "that the reserve balance be reduced to Rs. 6 lakhs".

The amendment was lost by eleven votes against 8.

The resolution moved by the Vice-President was then put to the vote and was carried.

SUBJECT 10 —*Spread of Garrow Hill or Deoncada cotton in Berar*

Explaining the subject under consideration, Mr *Malta* said that *De* [illegible], *Lishnoor* and *Deoncada*, etc , were merely different local names for [illegible] and the same cotton, viz , *Garrow hill* (*G cernuum*) This cotton possessed no staple and was, in fact, more like wool than anything else It was a serious impediment to the success of the recently approved scheme for the extension of medium staple cottons in the Central Provinces and Berar, as it was a very hardy variety and being immune to wilt and comparatively free from other diseases also, and possessing a ginning percentage as high as 47 to 50, it was very prolific If left unchecked, it would soon spread over the entire cotton tract of the Central Provinces The Provincial Cotton Committee was alarmed at the rapid strides this variety had made during the last five years and recommended the *introduction of legislation on the lines of the Madras Cotton Control* Act of 1932 to check the growth of this cotton, which the Local Government had now under consideration [illegible] the Indian Central Cotton Comm[illegible] the hands of the Agriculture De[illegible] it appeared to him that history was going to repeat itself in Berar in the manner it had done in Surat and Broach While on the one hand the Committee was spending a good deal of money in trying to improve the staple of the tract by extending *Verum* cotton on the other the existing staple was being ruined beyond recognition by the spread of this cotton which was no better than wool in staple and which in five years had increased well beyond 60 per cent There was no doubt that [illegible] This cotton had been [illegible] *cotton of which used to* [illegible] ars and he would not be surprised if in a few years, these names became absolutely misleading He would, therefore, like to see a resolution passed by this Committee strongly urging upon the Local Government to give immediate effect to the recommendation of the Provincial Committee The seriousness of the risk the indigenous cottons ran must also be brought to the notice of the Local Government

The following resolution moved by him was carried unanimously —

RESOLUTION 15.—"The Indian Central Cotton Committee views with alarm the spread of Garrow Hill cotton in the Central Provinces and Berar and strongly recommends to the Central Provinces Government to give immediate effect to Resolution 3 passed at the last meeting of the Central Provinces Provincial Cotton Committee held on the 19th September 1934."

SUBJECT 11 —*Report of the Research Students Selection Sub Comm[illegible]*

The following resolution was carried unanimously —

RESOLUTION 16 —"That the Report of the Research Students Selection Sub-Committee be adopted "

SUBJECT 12.—*Provincial Cotton Committees—Proceedings of the Punjab Provincial Cotton Committee.*

Mr. Roberts moved the following resolution :—

RESOLUTION 17.—"The Indian Central Cotton Committee views with great concern the increase in the practice of heavy mixing of Punjab-American and *Desi* cotton which is taking place this year. The concession for long distance *kapas* transport given by the North-Western Railway and other railways a few years ago has this year, particularly, resulted in accentuating this practice. The concession on the North-Western Railway was, the Committee believes, originally introduced to assist in the marketing of Bahawalpur cotton when ginning arrangements weie inadequate. This is not now the case. This Committee wishes to press the Punjab Government to make enquiries and, if possible, to move for the withdrawal of this concession in the general interest of the cotton growers of the Province."

He thought that this resolution, if passed by the Committee, would strengthen the hands of the Punjab Provincial Cotton Committee to get some practical measures taken up at once to stop mixing. *Mr. Richards* seconded the resolution. *The Vice-President* said he would support the resolution on the very broad and basic principle that transport facilities should not be misused to the detriment of the local cotton of any province. Not only the Punjab but also every other province and State should look into this question, for, e.g., it had been reported that cotton from Agra was being brought to Indore market. Characterising this practice as murderous on the indigenous cotton, he mentioned the prevention of its possibility in any tract as one of the important steps the Committee should take, before it voted the money for improving the quality of the cotton of that tract.

The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

SUBJECT 13.—*Provincial Cotton Committees—Proceedings of the Central Provinces Provincial Cotton Committee.*

Mr. N. M. Deshmukh in moving the following resolution

RESOLUTION 18.—"The Indian Central Cotton Committee requests the Government of India to take immediate steps to amend the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act No. 12 of 1925 so as to protect the interests of the cotton growers in all respects"

traced the past history of the attitude of the Committee in regard to the question of the licensing of gins and presses. He said that the object of the resolutions passed by the Committee on this subject was to put a stop to malpiactices, such as watering and mixing and that although the resolution of 1934 referred specially to the malpractice of watering, it did not exclude the malpractice of mixing. The enabling legislation proposed by the Committee sought to empower those provinces where malpractices existed to apply the provisions of the Act if they considered it to be necessary. Referring to the arguments wherein prominence was given to the administrative difficulties which might arise if legislation were enacted to stop the malpractice of mixing, he said that the Local Governments applying the Act would so frame their rules

that the difficulties apprehended would be considerably minimised He agreed that when Government machinery was put into operation a certain amount of harrassment would perhaps be unavoidable This fact, however, by itself did not constitute a sufficient reason for withholding action in order to prevent the malpractices which were growing from day to day The Punjab members had declared that Punjab American cotton was mixed to a large extent and they considered it necessary that the Government of India should undertake legislation to stop the malpractice He did not accept the view that mixing was absolutely necessary to meet the demand for mixed cotton from outside India The letter from the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, considered under Subject 7, amply testified that mixed cotton was not wanted That letter expressed the *opinion of the Lancashire trade*

[illegible]

to prevent malpractices including those of watering and mixing As regards the position of Indian States if legislation were enacted in [illegible] similar [illegible] with the [illegible] ins and [illegible]

The buyer would thus know exactly what he was getting At present cotton exported from India was sold with no indication as to the extent of its purity and therefore spinners using this cotton were inclined to think that it was in an unmixed state When however they found on opening, that the bales were mixed, they were so disgusted that they stopped using Indian cotton If legislation of the nature proposed by him were passed, cotton would fetch its proper price Thus the interests of the cotton grower would be protected and at the same time Indian cotton would not get a bad name abroad The considerable sums of money which were being spent by this Committee to improve the present varieties of cotton in the various provinces would be a waste if malpractices were allowed to continue *Mr Malta* in seconding the resolution said that the Central Provinces Provincial Cotton Committee at its last meeting passed a resolution urging strongly that legislation should be introduced to prevent the malpractice of mixing and watering cotton This resolution was sent to the Local Government who in turn addressed the Government of India *suggesting the introduction* of a permissive clause in the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act whereby the local Legislature could be empowered to make rules to *check the evils mentioned* He expressed the view that if the Indian Central Cotton Committee passed a resolution and it was accepted by the Government of India, the Central Provinces would be the first to apply the provisions of the Act.

The resolution was carried.

improvement in the accuracy of all India forecast estimates depended upon the improvement in the accuracy of provincial and State cotton forecasts He explained that the Sub Committee was trying to effect this improvement by subjecting the forecast estimates to two independent checks, viz, (1) mill consumption within the trade blocks plus cotton transported by rail and river out of trade blocks and (2) the cotton press returns For some time past the Sind forecasts had been found absurdly low when thus checked and it became clear that this was due to the standard normal yield figures being far too low These figures had accordingly been revised, and it was hoped that the Sind forecasts would in future be more accurate There were many difficulties in the way of effecting improvement in the accuracy of forecasts and these so far as the Indian Central Cotton Committee was concerned were being dealt with in detail by the Cotton Forecast Improvement Sub Committee

The following resolution was carried unanimously —

RESOLUTION 20.—"That the Report of the Cotton Forecast Improvement Sub-Committee be adopted."

SUBJECT 22 —*Summary of Proceedings of the Local Sub-Committee*

The Secretary's note was recorded

SUBJECT 23 —*Report of the Special Sub-Committee regarding the case of Mr D F Kapadia late Assistant Technologist, Technological Laboratory*

The following resolution was unanimously carried —

RESOLUTION 21.—"That the Report of the Special Sub-Committee appointed to deal with the case of Mr D. F Kapadia be adopted"

SUBJECT 24 —*Report* of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee*

The President proposed —

RESOLUTION 27.—"That the Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee be adopted."

Mr Roberts, referring to the summary rejection by the Agricultural Research Sub Committee of his suggestion for the more rapid multiplication of new varieties, said that he was personally struck by the favourable opinions from all except Bombay and the Central Provinces He put up his suggestion only because he thought that a year or two could be saved in the early stages by this method and to that extent some expenditure on botanical schemes Quicker results meant less expenditure If for sugar-cane Madras could serve as the breeding place for the whole of India he failed to see why this method could not be extended to cotton He did not wish to move a resolution but he would be glad if the Committee kept the matter open so that the Committee or a small Sub-Committee might go further into the matter

* Appendix VI (page 66).

SUBJECT 25 —*Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes—Proposals for seed schemes in the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency*

The Vice President said that the Agricultural Research Sub Committee, at its last meeting, recommended some very obvious improvements in the revised scheme and that as the Director of Agriculture wanted time to consider these recommendations and modify the scheme accordingly, it was thought necessary that in the meanwhile the existing Hubli and Gadag schemes should to ensure continuity be extended for another year, at a cost of Rs 19 000

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub Committee was adopted

SUBJECT 26 —*Report on the Scheme for survey of disease of malformation in Punjab American cotton*

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub Committee was adopted

SUBJECT 27 —*Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to examine and report on the future of the Madras Pempheres and Physiological Research Scheme*

Mr Ramamurty thanked Messrs Burt and Hutchinson for examining the scheme and helping him to work out the revised programme

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub Committee was adopted

SUBJECT 28 —*Madras Herbaceum Research Scheme—Inspection Report of the Secretary and Mr J B Hutchinson*

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub Committee was adopted

SUBJECT 29 —*Madras Nadam Cotton Breeding Scheme—Inspection Report of the Secretary and Mr J B Hutchinson*

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub Committee was adopted

SUBJECT 30 —*Punjab Root Rot Scheme—Proposed extension of*

Mr Stewart explained that this scheme which had been originally sanctioned for three years, was in its third year Though the nature of the disease had been identified to be mycological a great deal more work had yet to be done to find out control measures, and the mode of carry over from year to year

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee was adopted.

SUBJECT 31 —*Punjab Botanical Scheme—Proposed extension of*

Mr Burt, explaining the financial principle raised in the Sub Committee's report, said that plant breeding was of necessity a continuous process and whatever might be the achievements attained within a

limited period, further progress was always possible. It was therefore felt that provincial Governments should accept a larger share of financial responsibility for these schemes when they came to be extended. A reduced grant of Rs. 1,63,000 only had been recommended for this scheme because the scheme had been in operation for ten years, and it was time that an increasing share of the expenditure on it should be borne by the Local Government in order that the Committee might have funds to finance newer schemes. The Committee's funds were not inexhaustible and the Committee was forced by the present state of its finances to adopt some such principle. *Mr. Stewart* said that the scheme had yielded several strains which were earlier maturing and higher yielding than ordinary 4-F. These strains had also better fibre qualities and spun higher counts. None of these, however, had yet been grown on an extensive scale, but three of them, N.T. 38, N.T. 43 and N.T. 36, which found favour with some people in the Punjab and Sind, were grown on about 2,000 acres this year. A large number of observation plots had been laid out throughout the Canal Colonies, which grew American cotton, and extensive experiments carried out during the year to test the first mentioned two strains. It was hoped to put out for general cultivation one or the other or both these varieties when this year's results were available. That did not mean, however, that all work was over and in fact, there was no finality for plant-breeding work. When some strains had reached their final stages, there were others equally good or more promising well on the way. The scheme had, therefore, to be continued. In view of the financial position of the Committee, he accepted the reduced grant and supported the financial principle enunciated by the Sub-Committee.

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee was adopted.

SUBJECT 32.—*Punjab Spraying Trials Scheme—Proposed extension of—*

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee was adopted.

SUBJECT 33.—*Proposed New Agricultural Research Schemes—Scheme for investigation into Red Leaf Disease of Doddahathi (American) cotton in Mysore State.*

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee was adopted.

SUBJECT 34.—*Letter from the Head of the Entomological Department, Oklahoma, commenting on the article on the Phototropic responses of P. gossypiella—by M. Afzal Husain, Entomologist to the Government of the Punjab.*

The above letter was recorded.

SUBJECT 35.—*Technological Research—Progress Report* of the Director, Technological Laboratory.*

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*Appendix VII (page 71).

SUBJECT 36.—*Technological Research—Report* of the Technological Research Sub-Committee.*

Mr Burt drew attention to the paragraph in the report of the Technological Research Sub Committee regarding the preparation of a brochure containing an account of the past work of the Laboratory and said that as the Technological Laboratory had taken a lead in the application of physical methods to important agricultural problems, it would be a great

Agricultural Departments would be removed, when the Laboratory's work of the past ten years was written up in a manner which would appeal and bring home to the ordinary layman in the trade the value of the work of the Laboratory *Mr Saraiya,* speaking on behalf of the cotton trade, expressed his appreciation of the work of the Laboratory

The following resolutions were carried unanimously —

RESOLUTION 22.—"That the Progress Report of the Director, Technological Laboratory, be approved."

RESOLUTION 23.—"That the Report of the Technological Research Sub-Committee be adopted."

The President said that before passing on to the next subject, he wished to say a word about Major Ellis Jones who had been for a long time member of the Committee, and at one time its Vice-President. Major Ellis Jones had been helping the Laboratory from its very inception in grading and valuing the samples received for tests and now that he was unable to continue this work on account of his impending [illegible] the Committee [illegible] He moved the

RESOLUTION 24.—"The Indian Central Cotton Committee wishes to place on record its sense of appreciation of the services rendered by

In seconding the resolution, *the Vice President* said that the service rendered by Major Ellis Jones so unostentatiously and without [illegible] He

available to the Committee in future also

The resolution was carried unanimously

*Appendix VIII (page [illegible])

SUBJECT 37.—*Report** *of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee.*

(*a*) *Balance Sheet.*
(*b*) *Financial Statement.*
(*c*) *Revised Estimates,* 1934-35.
(*d*) *Budget,* 1935-36.
(*e*) *Auditors' fees.*

Rao Bahadur G. R. Kothare referring to paragraph 19 of the report proposed that the period of appointment of the Publicity Officer be extended to five years and that his salary be increased to Rs. 1,000 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50, in view of the valuable work done by him which was very favourably commented on both by officials and non-officials.

The Vice-President touched upon some of the more important features of the Report. Referring to the extension of the Technological Laboratory at a cost of about Rs. 27,000 he said the Standing Finance Sub-Committee had only agreed to this expenditure after careful consideration and because the proposed alterations would result in greater economy. He stated the circumstances which led to the Sub-Committee's recommendations regarding the extension of the appointment of the Publicity Officer and said that the administrative changes proposed in the Secretary's office resulted from the fact that the post of Deputy Secretary was held in abeyance by the Government of India. In view of the present financial position of the Committee, *Mr. Roberts* suggested that the period of extension of the Publicity Officer should be reduced from five years to three. *Rao Bahadur Kothare* agreed to the proposed reduction in the period of extension of the appointment to three years but urged that the salary of the Publicity Officer should be fixed at Rs. 1,000—50—1,100. *The President* put to vote the amendment that the period of appointment of the Publicity Officer be extended to three more years and that his salary be fixed at Rs. 1,000—50—1,100. This was carried. *Mr. Allan's* recommendation that the two months' leave granted to Mr. Mihra be allowed to be taken on completion of his report on his tour in the United Provinces was also agreed to.

The following resolution moved by the *President* was carried :—

RESOLUTION 25.—"That the Report of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee be adopted."

"That the Revised Estimates for 1934-35 be approved."

"That the budget for 1935-36, as amended at this meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, be sanctioned."

Seth Isserdas Varindmal suggested that in view of the necessity of curtailing expenditure, only a single first class fare should be paid to members instead of the present 1½ first class fares which he considered to be excessive. He hoped that by this sacrifice on the part of members expenditure would be reduced and economy effected. He desired that his suggestion should take effect from the next financial year. *Mr. Chelaram Shewaram* seconded the proposal. *The President* advised no

*Appendix IX (page 83).

interference with the item of travelling allowance The suggestion, if accepted, he said would also involve an anomaly inasmuch as official members would continue to draw the full travelling allowance while the non official members would draw less *Mr Roberts* was not in favour of a reduction in the travelling allowance and remarked that if the right type of representatives was sent to the Committee the travelling allowance

his proposal

SUBJECT 38 —*Establishment of regulated cotton markets in the Punjab*

It was noted that the Punjab Government do not consider it desirable to undertake legislation for the present

SUBJECT 39 —*Establishment of regulated cotton markets in the Bombay Presidency*

It was noted that a cotton market established under the Bombay Cotton Markets Act began to function in November 1934

SUBJECT 40 —*Institute of Plant Industry, Indore—Programme of Research work and Budget for 1935 36*

SUBJECT 45 —*Institute of Plant Industry, Indore—Payment of instalments of grant for the current year*

The Vice President drew attention to the two propositions before the Committee (1) that the Committee s grant to the Institute for 1935 36 be raised to Rs 1,06 000 from the one lakh rupees recommended by the Agricultural Research Sub Committee and (2) that the grant for 1934 35,

stipulations made by the Committee at its last meeting regarding audit of the Institute accounts and the Committee s representation on the Board of Governors had been complied with

Mr Richards hoped that with the substantial majority the Committee had secured on the Board of Governors, all recollections of the past would pass away and that the Institute would be regarded in future as one which worked for the benefit of all Indian cotton in general and Malvi cotton, in particular

Musahib-i Khas Bahadur Kanungo said that, at the last meeting of the Board of Governors, the Board of Governors as re-constituted in accordance with the wishes of the Committee, carefully examined the expenditure of the Institute, and were convinced that further reduction in the grant was impossible, in spite of the fact that the Board had to turn down many promising lines of work for want of funds He, therefore, most earnestly appealed to the Committee either to sanction the grant

asked for or to show to the Governing Body how expenditure could be curtailed.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta suggested that even though the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee had reduced the grant from Rs. 1,29,500 to Rs. 1 lakh on account of financial stringency, it might be raised to Rs. 1,06,000 to avoid deficit.

Mr. Roberts was pleased to note the suggestion that the Institute should be granted more money this year and felt that the Committee should ask the Institute to depend more on the support of the States in future. The Committee would never intentionally embarass the Director but the latter should give the Committee an assurance that he would do his best to be more economical.

Mr. Hutchinson stated that the Institute should not be considered on a par with any of the provincial schemes like the Punjab Botanical Scheme. These schemes were of immediate and direct benefit to the province concerned, whereas with the exception of the breeding work on Malvi, which alone could be said of direct utility to Central India, the problems of the Institute were mainly of the nature of fundamental research of general applicability. This fact should be taken into account when considering whether the States should be asked to provide larger grants.

Mr. Jackson said that his one object was to make the Institute as a whole a success, turning out good work. As regards his original budget of Rs. 1,29,500, he explained that it was the optimum budget he could produce for utilizing to the full the facilities available at the Institute. He made it quite clear, however, that his new budget for Rs. 1,06,000 was a constricting one, checking the rate of progress and leaving no room whatever for the expansion of activities. He would try to collect the arrears due from the States, but he could not be assured of doing so.

Mr. Nizam-ud Din Hyder congratulated the Standing Finance Sub-Committee and the Director on effecting considerable reduction in expenditure, and suggested that the sum of Rs. 1,06,000 might be sanctioned.

As regards Mr. Mehta's amendment the *Vice-President* regretted his inability to accept it. The Director expected a deficit of Rs. 5,800 only, against which the arrears due from States amounted to about Rs. 3,000. It was not merely the filling up of this gap by voting a few thousands; there should be a finality about things as it would otherwise be absolutely impossible to carry on the Committee's work. The recommendation of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee might, therefore, be left intact, and if the Governing Body really found it impossible to economise and make up the deficit, a fair case for a supplementary grant could certainly be made and presented at the August meeting of the Committee. On principle the arrears of Rs. 3,000 due from the States should not be left out of consideration. If these arrears were not realised at the end of the year, the Committee might vote all the money. He therefore moved that the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee's report be adopted.

The President, congratulating Musahib i Khas Bahadur Kanungo on his eloquent and admirable appeal, said that it was only Mr Kanungo's great personal modesty which prevented him *from revealing the very large part he played* in getting all the States, except one, to accept the Committee's point of view Regarding Mr Mehta's amendment to [illegible]

suggested that, as a matter of consistency, the amendment should not be pressed

Mr Mehta withdrew the amendment with the approval of the seconder

Mr Jackson expressed his satisfaction with the assurance given by the Vice-President

The recommendation of the Agricultural Research Sub Committee to grant Rs 1 lakh for 1935 36 was approved

The Vice-President said that as regards Subject No 45, the Committee had no option but to sanction the whole amount of Rs 1 15 000

The President said that in view of the previous resolution on Subject 40, a formal resolution was necessary He moved accordingly the following resolution which was carried unanimously —

RESOLUTION 26.—"That a sum of Rs 1,15,000 or such smaller sum as may actually be necessary be sanctioned for the current year"

SUBJECT 41 —*Egyptian Law* to prevent the mixing of different varieties of cotton*

The Egyptian Law, No 51 of 1931 to prevent the mixing of different varieties of Indian cotton was recorded

SUBJECT 42 —*Broadcasting in the mornings of commercial news on cotton*

Though it was suggested that a resolution might be passed urging the Government of India to give immediate effect to the Committee's previous resolution requesting the revival of the early morning broadcast of commercial news pertaining to cotton, it was finally agreed that the Committee's object would be achieved more easily if no such resolution were passed

SUBJECT 43 —*Provincial Cotton Committees— Proceedings of the Sind Cotton Committee*

Mr Coleridge, in referring to Sind as one of the most important cotton growing provinces in India expressed the hope that care would be taken to keep pure the N T cotton which had for the first time come to the market and which was the most valuable of the new strains produced in

* Appendix X (page 111)

Sind. Some samples of N. T. cotton received by him would only fetch from Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 'on' Broach as they were obviously mixed with 4-F. Pure N. T., however, would sell at Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 'on'. He considered that as Sind was virgin soil, a good opportunity was afforded to stop mixing there either by legislation or other means. He urged that the attention of the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind should be drawn to the admixture with short staple cotton of the better quality cottons which was taking place in order that timely remedial measures could be taken. *Seth Isserdas Varindmal* said that there were three or four N. T. types which sold at about Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 'on' 4-F. The Sind Cotton Committee favoured the growing of 289-F only in preference to these new types as the yield of the latter was less than that of the former. Although N. T. cottons were new strains, their yield of this year amounted to about 30,000 bales, which were of almost the same quality. These new types of cotton were considered to be of good quality and so fetched good prices. Only Indian mills purchased them. *The Vice-President* said that the question of keeping the produce of the virgin soil in Sind as pure as possible had been engaging the personal attention of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. A communication from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay had been received by the East India Cotton Association and in reply the Association had stated that owing to the peculiar circumstances in Sind where virgin soil was brought under cultivation, and also in view of the absence from there of those complications which existed in other parts of India and which made the introduction of such a system difficult, it would not object to the licensing of gins and presses in that province. The Government of Bombay were doubtful if the Government of India would pass an all-India legislation, but the Local Government themselves might be able to undertake provincial legislation. In reply to Mr. Coleridge's query as to the reason for the proposed discontinuance of the production of the N. T. strains of cotton, *Seth Isserdas Varindmal* said that the agriculturists were reluctant to grow them on account of their lower yield.

The following resolution moved by *Mr. Coleridge* was carried :—

RESOLUTION 28.—"The Indian Central Cotton Committee requests the Local Sub-Committee to ascertain from the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind what steps he proposes to take to prevent the adulteration of the new strains now being grown on virgin soil in Sind. If necessary, the Local Sub-Committee should address the Bombay Government on this important subject."

SUBJECT 44.—*Appointment of Auditors for* 1935-36.

The President suggested that the present arrangement for the audit of the Committee's accounts might be continued and proposed the following resolution which was carried :—

RESOLUTION 29.—"That Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co. be appointed auditors for 1935-36 at a remuneration of Rs. 750."

SUBJECT 16 — *Licenses to import cotton from Vyara to Surat*

As the question of granting licenses to import cotton from Vyara to Surat, that is, from one station to another in the same protected area, would not have arisen but for the technical difficulty caused by the omission of the name "Vyara" from the schedule of stations in the protected area, it was decided that this omission should be rectified

SUBJECT 17 — *Study leave of Rai Sahib Kahldas Sawhney*

It was agreed that railway fares should be paid to Rai Saheb Kalidas Sawhney during study leave

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Mr Saklatvala expressed, on behalf of the members their grateful thanks to the President for conducting the proceedings of the meetings in a very tactful, pleasant and humorous manner and said that but for the President's real help, the deliberations would not have been finished so early The President had set an admirable example of what Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas described as "hastening slowly", he had hastened, and yet allowed full discussion on subjects which required it It was no exaggeration to say that but for the courtesies shown by the President, the work of the Committee in dealing with the dry subjects before it would have been much less pleasant It was therefore only right that the members should pass, not a conventional vote of thanks but a hearty one with acclamation *Mr Richards*, fully associating himself with Mr Saklatvala's remarks added that a conceivable reason for his seconding the vote of thanks was the very extraordinary patience with which the President could listen to very lengthy remarks the occasions on which the President had to exercise this faculty in his (Mr Richards') case having not been few It was also a common experience of members that the President's humour had often ended periods of tension heat and conflict in bursts of laughter The President's watchfulness was equally keen, as members might very often have noted his thorough grasp of matters so widely varied as those dealt with by the Committee, too, was marvellous, and enabled the Committee, under his right lead, to reach sound conclusions *Seth Isserdas Varindmal* supported the proposed vote of thanks with very great pleasure Rarely could new members catch the President's eye in other assemblies but in this Committee he got a very patient hearing the very first time he attended the meeting

The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation

The President thanked the members for the very kind references made about him *He really enjoyed the meetings of the Committee* and always looked forward to them with pleasure and was thoroughly disappointed if he had to miss any It was no small pleasure to work with such a Committee where, laymen like himself could learn a good deal from the various interests represented on this Committee This was a Committee of which any one would be proud and be pleased to be associated with He congratulated himself on his good fortune in having been associated with the Committee for the past six years

P H RAMA REDDI.

No. Page.

Local Sub-Committee

4 "That the following members be appointed to compose the Local Sub-Committee —

Dewan Bahadur Sir T Vijayaraghavacharya,

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas,

Mr S D. Saklatvala,

Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhumbhai Ranchodji Naik,

Mr. J Vonesch,

Mr H B Moore,

Mr Chunilal B Mehta,

Mr. G C R Coleridge and

Rao Bahadur G R Kothare" 9

Agricultural Research Sub Committee

5 "That the following members be appointed to form the Agricultural Research Sub Committee —

I The President—Dewan Bahadur Sir T Vijayaraghavacharya (*ex officio*)

II The Vice-President (*ex officio*),

III The Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore—Mr F K Jackson (*ex officio*)

IV The Co-operative Representative—Rao Bahadur M G Deshpande (*ex officio*)

V Cotton Growers' Representative Mr W Roberts,

VI Cotton Trade Representative—Mr H B Moore,

VII Four Agricultural Officers —

Mr B S Patel,

Mr J H Ritchie,

Mr H. R Stewart,

Mr V. Ramanatha Ayyar,

VIII Additional members —

Mr B C Burt,

Mr. R. G Allan

Mr W. J Jenkins,

No. Page

Research Students Selection Sub-Committee

7 "That the Research Students Selection Sub-Committee be composed of the following members
The President,
The Vice President,
Mr B C Burt,
Mr B S Patel
Mr P B Richards,
Mr H. R Stewart,
Mr J H Ritchie,
Mr S V Ramamurty,
Mr W J Jenkins,
Mr F K Jackson,
Mr C V Sane,
Mr H H Pandya,
Mr R G Allan,
Mr Nizam ud Din Hyder
Dr Nazir Ahmad and
The Mysore representative 9

Malpractices Sub-Committee

8 "That the Sub Committee on Malpractices be composed of the following members —
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas,
Mr H B Moore,
Mr B S Patel,
Mr Chunilal B Mehta
Sardar Sampuran Singh,
Seth Sakarlal Balabhai,
Mr G C R Coleridge,
Seth Issenlas Varindmal,
with power to co-opt" 9

APPENDIX I.

SUBJECT 3.—Half yearly report of the Publicity and Propaganda Officer

[illegible]

Wide Press Publicity

The half year witnessed a growing demand for information as to the improvement effected in the quality and quantity of Indian cottons on the part of Indian and foreign bodies interested in the industry which has increased so materially during the past year that there is some evidence to show that Indian cottons are generally getting more popular, as a result of measures adopted to give wide publicity and are in greater request in foreign countries than hithertofore. Of vital importance because of involving greater [illegible]

It is pleasant to record that newspapers which in the past paid little attention to the improvements in this principal crop of India, are now anxious to obtain the fullest information and give to the public a reasoned and accurate account of the activities of [illegible] supplements describing, at request, promotional activities of the Committee [illegible]

Exhibitions.

The Publicity Department participated in two Exhibitions. The first one was the [illegible] Department of the [illegible] December 1934. [illegible] were supplied to the [illegible]

The All-India Exhibition which commenced on the 15th of December 1934 in Lahore served a unique opportunity for the broadcast of publicity information among the cultivators and zamindars. A large number of copies of the Committee's illustrated [illegible] of the Committee's beneficent activities in [illegible] technological [illegible] culture. Pamphlets for free [illegible] and this opportunity of [illegible] operating with the provincial [illegible]

Posters

The Department continued and extended the campaign of poster propaganda and publicity of which the first instances were recounted in the last progress report. During the period under review a striking ten coloured poster on the Pink Boll worm pest of cotton was prepared in English specially for the propaganda campaign in the United Provinces. The poster is self explanatory and deals with the subject which the special pamphlet illustrated. It shows eight small pictures arranged in the margin dealing with the life history and development of the Pink Boll worm as also the damage done to [illegible]

Hindi and Urdu versions of the poster have also been prepared. Spare copies will be distributed among the Directors of Agriculture and Indian and foreign associations interested in the development of cotton cultivation in India.

Tours

[illegible] *on the cotton crop in the particular areas and the adjacent uncontrolled plots and the* [illegible] propaganda and enquiry into the control of the Pink Boll worm pest of cotton in the province. Extensive tours, associated with heavy programme of engagements are [illegible] assistance given to the Publicity Officer by the Entomologist to the Government of the United Provinces, Cawnpore.

A report, in this connection, will be submitted to the Committee in due course.

[illegible] in connection with the preparation of propaganda [illegible]

APPENDIX II

SUBJECT 6.—*System of marking bales—Reference from the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Associations.*

Secretary's Note.

In April last, the International Federation reported to the Committee that one of their affiliated German Associations complained that impurities and oil spots were found in Indian cotton, adding at the same time that they were not able to furnish the press marks of the bales complained of as no press marks were traceable on the bands. The Associations were informed that it was now permissible to put the press marks on the hessian

covering of bales to which they replied that press marks on the hessian were liable to be inadvertently cut out by samplers thus leaving no marks of identification on the bales.

The following letter from the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, conveying a resolution of their Committee requesting the reinstatement of the old rule requiring the press mark to be stamped on the hoop has now been received and is for consideration :—

"*Copy of letter, dated the 16th November 1931, from the General Secretary, The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.*

SUBJECT.—*The marking of Indian cotton bales.*

Your letters of the 15th June, 27th July and 10th August of this year were placed before my Committee at a recent meeting in Berlin, and the question of the marking of Indian cotton bales was fully discussed.

The following resolution was finally unanimously adopted :—

'This Committee of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations regrets to learn that it is now lawful for the press mark on Indian cotton bales to be merely stencilled on the hessian cover, and that it is no longer obligatory to stamp the press mark on the hoop.

It notes that instances have arisen in which no press mark has been stencilled on the hessian cover, such marks obviously having been removed during the act of sampling. In the opinion of the Committee, it is impossible for spinner, in the absence of the press mark, to trace back the bale to the press.

It, therefore, respectfully requests the Indian Central Cotton Committee to press for the reinstatement of the law, requiring press-owners to stamp indelibly the press mark upon the baling hoop.'

My Committee is anxious that this matter should receive the earnest consideration of your organisation, and trusts that it will see its way to press for the re-enactment of the law, requiring press owners to use baling hoops with the press mark indelibly stamped thereon."

Originally Rule 7 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules required the press mark and the two digits denoting the cotton year to be indelibly punched or stamped on the hoop, but in August 1929 the Government of India amended the rule allowing the press mark and the two digits denoting the cotton year to be stencilled in ink on the hessian on the lashed side of a bale.

The Rule was amended at the request of the Committee on the representation of the East India Cotton Association who drew attention to cases of hardships and losses incurred by Bombay merchants because of bales being rejected in arbitration for faults in marking. The chief complaint was that the method of marking as laid down in the original rule was so meticulous that the East India Cotton Association arbitrators had no option but to reject any bales not marked strictly in accordance with the rule though the cotton was in all other respects a fair tender and even at times carrying an "on" allowance. It was also pointed out that the Act was being exploited by merchants when the market was going against them and that they took advantage of the technical provisions of the Act to evade accepting a tender when it suited them to do so.

APPENDIX III.

SUBJECT 7.—*Mixing of different types of Indian cotton—Letter from the Chairman, Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee.*

Secretary's Note.

The attached letter and enclosure received from the Chairman, Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, regarding the mixing at the ginnery of different types of Indian cotton are for consideration.

At present there is no legislation in India which can effectively put a stop to this malpractice of mixing.

[illegible]

Copy of letter dated the 23rd November 193[illegible] from the Chairman, Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, 333–3[illegible]0, The Royal Exchange, Manchester, [illegible] the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay

[illegible]

less.

We know that you are doing your best to stop the practice, but this year some awful stuff has been shipped. Big allowances have been given [illegible] arbitration and several lots have been rejected this [illegible] [illegible] have meant a [illegible] [illegible] rable [illegible] to the Shippers but the position of the Spinner who has had to accept some of the rubbish is very difficult indeed.

Attached is a copy of a letter received from a Spinner who knows his work thoroughly and also some details of the results of tests made from reputed pure and mixed cottons. From these it will be seen that the pure cottons can be used for quite different purpose[illegible]

[illegible]

staples is increased.

In conclusion, may I say that if the cotton can be grown, ginned and [illegible] [illegible] pure [illegible] whereas the present parity with American continues in favour of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] ally unlimited demand for it, but the encouragement for permanently increased trade will depend on the regularity of the staple and type, but [illegible] the [illegible] of mixing is the enemy.

Copy of letter from a Spinner

"Your attention has probably been drawn to the marked deterioration of [illegible] American Seed cotton during the past few years.

We have been large users of this and other types of Indian cotton for many years and it is possible that our experience of this class of cotton may be of some service to you.

[illegible] from [illegible] American Seed

[illegible]

This year we have had a disastrous experience. We bought two types of [illegible] [illegible] Seed, from two well known shippers. The better one of the two showed a strength of 93 lbs., and the poorer one actually fell to 72 lbs., which was so bad as to be quite useless for our purpose.

It is, of course, well known that it has become the practice in India to adulterate S. G. American Seed cotton with *Desi* cotton and this of course is the reason for the above falling off in strength.

We submitted the two cottons referred to, to the Shirley Institute for analysis, and both show a definite mixture, in one case comparatively small but in the second case very heavy. The Institute do not themselves make any estimate of the amount of adulteration, but the figures given in connection with hairweight tests justify our estimate that in the second case the adulteration amounts to 60 per cent. or more.

As it is almost impossible to detect the adulteration by a hand examination, this is a very serious matter. (In the Liverpool arbitration on this cotton we were allowed only 3 points). The extreme difficulty of detecting even such a glaring adulteration as this leaves the buyer open to what can only be classed as outrageous swindling.

Probably many other spinners have had similar experiences this year and no doubt they, like ourselves, will be very chary about buying S. G. American seed cotton in future.

The shippers admit frankly that the mixing does take place, and defend the practice by stating that *the spinner does not object as it reduces the price.* A more ridiculous statement could hardly be made, as the spinner, if he desires, can do his own mixing and will then know exactly what he is using. We have endeavoured to find a shipper of standing, who will sell S. G. American Seed under a guarantee of purity and have been unable to find one.

We suggest that this is a matter that your Committee should deal with. If it is hoped to increase the use of Indian cotton in Lancashire, every possible step should be taken to stop the mixing of cottons in this way. If allowed to continue, it can only lead to complete loss of confidence in Indian cotton."

Reproduced from a Shirley Institute Publication, June 1934.

SPINNING TESTS ON INDIAN COTTONS FROM THE PUNJAB.

Samples of characteristic types of Indian cotton have recently been spun and tested at the Institute for the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee. The varieties represented were: Punjab-American 4F—one sample from the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, and two from the B.C.G.A. (Punjab) Ltd., Punjab-American 289F, and two improved Punjab *desi* cottons, Mollisoni and Sanguineum, from the Director of Agriculture, Punjab.

Punjab-American 4F is a Government selection from acclimatised Punjab-American cotton descended from an Upland cotton having its origin in Georgia, U.S.A. 4F is grown widely in the canal colonies of the Punjab, and also in Sind, where increasing quantities are being grown as a result of the extension of the canal system and the complete control of the irrigation following the completion of the Sukkur Barrage in 1932. The average crop of Punjab-American cotton (including 289F) over the years 1929–33 was about a quarter of a million bales of 400 lbs.; the Government estimate of the total Indian crop for the same period averaged rather less than 5 million bales.

The comparative merits of the three samples of 4F may be gauged from the brokers' valuations and the test results given in the following tables :—

Description.	Broker's report and valuation.			Fibre test results.			
	Classification.	Staple.	Value (nominal).	Effective length (32nds inch).	Immaturity: Normal hairs.	Immaturity: Dead hairs.	Hair-weight per cm. (10^{-5} mgm.).
					Per cent.	Per cent.	
B. C. G. A. (Punjab) Selected type.	Roller ginned, bright, good colour, some leaf.	⅞" to 1" strong.	80 off.	29	54	14	219
B. C. G. A. (Punjab) Farm type.	Roller ginned, bright, good colour, some leaf.	¾" to ⅞"	00 off.	28	61	10	220
Dept. of Agriculture (Punjab).	Roller ginned, rather dull, good colour, leafy.	½" to about ⅝" silky.	120 off.	27	29	38	160

Description.	Spinning test results					
	Lea count-strength product			Ballistic count-work product		
	16's	20's	24's	16's	20's	24's
B. C. G. A. (Punjab) Selected type	2120	1912	1709	2715	2497	[illegible]
B. C. G. A. (Punjab) Farm type	2036	1704	1666	2667	2521	[illegible]
Dept. of Agriculture (Punjab)	2094	1902	1823	3302	3063	2613

(The 16's was spun from 2.5 hank roving and the 20's and 24's were spun from 3.5 hank roving; a twist-factor 4 was used in each case.)

From these results it is clear that the two samples from the *B. C. G. A. (Punjab) Ltd.* were very similar in fibre characters, though the Selected type was slightly longer, and gave rather better results in spinning than the Farm type. The sample from the [illegible]

It is such differences as these, arising from perfectly natural causes, that make it [illegible]

Punjab-American 289F is a superior Government selection from Punjab-American cotton, and has an average staple of about 1⅛". The crop (which is included in the figures given above for Punjab-American) amounts only to a few thousand bales, and is grown almost entirely under the auspices of the B. C. G. A. (Punjab) Ltd.

The broker's report on this sample was as follows: "Roller ginned, rather dull; creamy colour, slight stain and leaf. Staple full 1⅛", silky, and fairly strong. Nominal value, 30 on."

The sample sent had an effective length of 36 thirty seconds of an inch, percentage of normal hairs 45, percentage of dead hairs 14, and hair-weight per centimetre 130.

It was spun to 20's and 24's from 3.5 hank single roving, and to 32's and 40's from [illegible]

Mollisoni is a native type, an improved Bengals, grown in the Punjab. The average crop of Bengals in Sind/Punjab is about half a million bales of 400 lbs. The broker's report on this cotton was as follows:—

"*Roller ginned, bright, creamy colour, some leaf.* Staple about ⅝", wasty. Nominal value, 175 off".

The sample tested had an effective length of 24 thirty seconds of an inch, percentage of normal hairs 71, percentage of dead hairs 6, mean hair weight per centimetre 323. It [illegible] with twist factors 4.0 and 5.0, [illegible] ist factor, and [illegible] low, count- [illegible] the strengths [illegible] and 1395 [illegible] its above 5.0, [illegible] card being [illegible]

Sanguineum, is another type of [illegible] principally in the south-east districts of the Punjab. [illegible] longer and [illegible] than the Mollisoni [illegible]. The Indian [illegible] report on this cotton [illegible]:

"[illegible] Nagpur [illegible] rather [illegible] Narum [illegible]."

[illegible]

APPENDIX IV.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Director [illegible] and made the following [illegible]:

(a) That the question [illegible] be [illegible] with the help of the [illegible] of the International Institute of Agriculture [illegible] of the Mollisoni [illegible] Experimental Station be referred to the Technical and Research Sub-Committee for consideration and report.

(b) That the question of holding an Indian [illegible] problems on the lines of the conference [illegible] Empire Cotton Growing Corporation be referred to the Technical and Research Sub-Committee and Agricultural Research Sub-Committee for consideration and report.

(c) that the suggested method of popularising Indian cotton among manufacturers of woollen goods in England and on the Continent by supplying fibre particulars and small samples of suitable cottons to them might for the purposes of stimulating consumption of short staple Indian cotton in these countries be resorted to when necessary, and

(d) that the Director, Technological Laboratory, in consultation with Mr S[illegible]rt might arrange for giving publicity in England to the spinning qualities of Indian cotton

The Sub Committee also considered the following subjects which are on the Agenda of the full Committee —

Tariff and other restrictions affecting the market for Indian cotton in foreign countries (No 15)

Ceylon —The Sub Committee recommends that the Government of India be requested to try and get the existing 5 per cent *ad valorem* duty on Indian cotton imported into Ceylon abolished when the Government of Ceylon approaches the Government of India for a like concession with regard to goods of Ceylonese origin imported into India

[illegible]

Committee approves of the action taken by the Vice President in communicating to Sir Richard Inda's goodwill toward the proposal

[illegible]

China —The Sub Committee doubts whether all cotton shown in Indian export statistics as having been exported to China is meant for actual consumption in China After ascertaining this point Government of India should be asked to negotiate with the Government of China to get the specific duty now levied on cotton imported into China changed into an *ad valorem* duty

Proposed negotiations with Italy on Indo-Italian Trade Relations (No 16)

The Sub Committee strongly recommends that when the proposed negotiations with Italy commence the attention of the Government of India may be drawn to the unfairness to Indian cotton of the nominally *ad valorem* but virtually specific duty of Lire 60 00 per quintal levied on all cottons imported into Italy

Possibility of growing long staple cotton in the present short staple cotton areas of India (No 17)

The Sub Committee recommends that this subject be referred to the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee for consideration and report

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APPENDIX V

SUBJECT 18 —*Report of the Cotton Forecast Improvement Sub Committee*

The Sub-Committee met at 3 p m on Sunday the 3rd February 1935

[illegible]

The Sub-Committee examined the reports of enquiries into the village consumption of cotton in the Punjab, Bombay Presidency Proper, and Baroda State, and decided that the detailed examination [illegible] be taken up when reports on the enquiries in other areas [illegible]. In [illegible] the Provincial [illegible] in charge of the Bombay [illegible] Improvement [illegible] has undertaken to [illegible] information [illegible] purposes in the City of Bombay [illegible] available from any of the [illegible] in the report.

The Sub-Committee [illegible] State [illegible] after a [illegible] of [illegible] 1932 [illegible] Central Provinces and Berar, the Sub-Committee further [illegible] that the [illegible] of Industries [illegible] separate [illegible] the [illegible] of cotton into the [illegible] the only State [illegible] not yet available, it [illegible] that the [illegible] Government of India, to institute proper [illegible]

The [illegible] of the [illegible] of the Indian Central Cotton Committee [illegible] operating [illegible] Director [illegible] regarding [illegible] cotton [illegible] and exports [illegible] on the seaboard. [illegible] that a [illegible] of the statement may be [illegible]

[illegible] placed before the Sub-Committee [illegible] the [illegible] Bombay Presidency [illegible] the [illegible] has drawn attention to the [illegible] The Sub-Committee [illegible] the Provincial [illegible] Bombay Cotton [illegible] Improvement [illegible] these States [illegible] cotton [illegible] States is [illegible] and [illegible]. The [illegible] Western India States [illegible] have not [illegible] the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.

The Sub-Committee [illegible] held by the trade and [illegible] 31st August, the [illegible] should be indicated, and [illegible] of the [illegible] comparable [illegible] be omitted.

APPENDIX VI.

[illegible]

The [illegible] Sub-Committee [illegible] on the 1st February [illegible] and [illegible] for detailed examination and report.

The [illegible] Sub-Committee [illegible] the 2nd February, [illegible]

A.—[illegible]

Madras [illegible] Research Scheme (No. 27).—The Sub-Committee [illegible] the report of the [illegible] of Messrs. [illegible] Ramanathan. As the [illegible] could not be dealt with by the [illegible] of the Madras [illegible] Act [illegible] other means of [illegible]. It was agreed that the [illegible] is of the greatest importance. The [illegible] under paragraphs 6 and 10 concerning [illegible] were agreed to subject to the [illegible] that:—

(1) the fullest possible information concerning likely foreign parasites and the chances of obtaining such parasites, if [illegible] are at present known, should first be obtained from Farnham House, and

* Not placed b[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ntral Cotton Committee.

(2) the Entomological Section of the Department of Agriculture Madras, agrees to spend considerable time on the study of the distribution of the insect in the Madras Presidency.

The word "physiological" in paragraph 4 should be omitted leaving only "work on the mechanism of recovery" Similarly in paragraph 5, reference to the elements copper and thallium should be deleted leaving the officers in charge free to examine any elements which work in other parts of the world has shown to be possibly useful.

The recommendations with regard to the physiological scheme were agreed to The ... work was agreed to and while this is ... ork, the Sub-Committee pointed out ... y to put up a supplementary list of ... provided that they do not thereby ...

The scheme, as now modified, is recommended for acceptance, provided that the total cost does not exceed the sanctioned amount of Rs 1,64 875

The memorial from Mr Dharma Rajulu on the subject of his regrading by the Madras Government should be dealt with by the Standing Finance Sub-Committee when the orders of the Madras Government on his memorial have been passed.

[illegible]

difficulty.

Punjab Root Rot Scheme (No 30)—The Sub-Committee recommends that this scheme be extended for a further period of three years from the 1st September 1935 at an estimated cost of Rs 28,700 including the provision for Provident Fund and leave salary, subject to the following modifications in the programme —

(1) that item No 3 should be deleted, (2) that in item No 1, the phrase "mode of infection" should be replaced by "mode of carry over of the disease" and (3) that the rest of that item should be confined to discovering what other plants are attacked by the disease

It was felt that emphasis should be applied to items 2 and 4 which could be treated as one

It is understood that the Punjab Department of Agriculture would continue to make selections of apparently resistant plants in economic cottons and to subject these selections and others which might be made for economic purposes to root-rot resistance tests

[illegible]

It is also recommended that officers in charge of Committee's schemes investigating ... be allowed to pay annual visits to ... mittee, and ... Committee ... the Punjab ... ng the year 1935

... this scheme ... ncial Govern- ... at the end of ... also, in order

The Assistant Physiologist and the temporary Laboratory Keeper attached to him should be deleted from this scheme. The physiological part of the programme will accordingly not be tackled in the botanical scheme. As the staff of the botanical scheme will be reduced by the abolition of the post of the Assistant Physiologist, the fresh Assistant to be posted to Mooltan should be allowed. The Director of Agriculture of the Punjab corrected the figures of changes of pay given on page 1 of the Secretary's note. Only normal increments will be given. The scheme is recommended for continuation for five years subject to the Punjab Government accepting the responsibility for an increased share of the cost of the scheme. It was pointed out that as the budget for the forthcoming year has already been submitted to the Government, it will not be possible for the Department to finance a larger share until 1936-37. It is accordingly recommended that the scheme be sanctioned as submitted for the year 1935-36 and that for the four subsequent years, the Committee should offer to pay half the cost of the scheme after deleting the cost of all supplies and services. This will mean roughly Rs. 39,000 in 1935-36 and Rs. 31,000 in each of the four following years, making approximately Rs. 1,63,000 in all.

Punjab Spraying Trials Scheme (No. 32).—The Sub-Committee considered the proposals for an extension of this scheme submitted by the Director of Agriculture, and recommends that the scheme be extended for a period of one year only at an estimated net cost of Rs. 1,900. The actual work of the scheme should be postponed till a year of really bad White Fly attack, and should as far as possible be conducted in replicated plots so as to get reliable results concerning the effect of the treatment on yield.

B.—Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee on new Research Schemes.

Mysore "Red Leaf Blight" Scheme (No. 33).—As decided at the last meeting the Sub-Committee considered the information collected from all over India regarding the incidence and the symptoms of, and the work so far done on this disease. The information collected shows that a considerable amount of work on the problem is in progress in Sind and at Indore and that more work will be carried on upon it under the Physiological Scheme in the Punjab. It is, however, agreed that however successful the work might be in Northern India, Mysore problems would have to be solved in Mysore. As results will shortly be available from Indore and also from Sind, and as the crop at present grown in Mysore is comparatively small, work on the chemical, entomological and mycological sections of the scheme is unnecessary. The Sub-Committee recommends that a grant of Rs. 2,814 per annum for three years be sanctioned to allow of an expansion of breeding work. The rest of the programme should be postponed for consideration on receipt of results of work at present in progress in other parts of India.

C.—Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee on New Seed Schemes.

Revised Jayawant and Gadag-1 Seed Scheme (No. 25).—The Sub-Committee considered and did not approve the revised and extended seed multiplication and distribution scheme for Jayawant and Gadag-1 cottons submitted by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, to take the place of the existing schemes.

The Sub-Committee, however, recommends that the existing arrangement for subsidising the Hubli and Gadag Co-operative Societies be continued for one more year at the present rate during which time the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, would take into consideration all the criticisms of the present scheme and put up something likely to be more acceptable to the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The amount required for continuing the existing arrangement for one year would be about Rs. 19,000.

It was also agreed that for the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 the audit of the accounts of these schemes should be done by the auditors of the Bombay Agricultural Department. The Athani Scheme which has already been sanctioned for five years and is in existence for three years will not be affected by this decision.

D.—Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee on Completed Schemes.

Scheme for the Survey of Small Leaf Disease of cotton in the Bombay Presidency.—The Sub-Committee recommends the publication of this report in whichever Journal of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research the Editorial Board might decide. There is no objection to this being later re-produced in the Poona Agricultural College Magazine.

In view of the existing evidence that the incidence of the disease is greater on Government farms than elsewhere the Sub-Committee suggests that the statistics presented should be arranged so as to distinguish between Government farms and cultivators fields Further attention is drawn to the apparent discrepancy between the table on page 1 of the report that on page 2 and the statement at the foot of page 3 in respect of the survey in the Ahmedabad district The report might be condensed before publication

Scheme for Survey of Disease of Malformation in Punjab American cotton (No 20) — The Sub-Committee recommends that this report after condensation be sent up to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for publication in any of the Journals the Editorial Board might decide

E—Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee on Research Students

(1) *Programmes of work*—The Sub-Committee considered and approved the programmes of work for 1934-35 of the following research students —

(a) *Mr Nasir Ahmad* taking a course in Ph D (Entomology) at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London

(b) *Mr G B Patel*, taking an advanced course in Cotton Breeding in the United States and Trinidad

(c) *Mr C Jagannatha Rao*, under training in Cotton Physiology under Dr Ekambaram

(2) *Progress Reports*—The progress reports on the work done by the following research students were considered and approved —

(a) *Mr Sant Singh Verma*, undergoing training in Plant Physiology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London

(b) *Mr Tasklin Ahmad*, taking a course of study and research in Entomology at the Zoological Laboratory, Cambridge University

(c) *Mr Shama Iyengar*, who has been sent for higher study in Agricultural Chemistry in Hungary, England and Egypt

(3) *Final Report*—The Sub Committee also considered the final report submitted by Mr Madan Lal Bhatia, on the Bionomics and control of *Empoasca devastans* and decided that it should be filed as it is not fit for publication

F—General

[illegible] —mittee when [illegible] ed that the [illegible] was too much [illegible]

Rai Saheb Kahdas Sawhney explained that from the F_2 generation only 70 plants were being retained and that no detailed work was being done on the F_3 generation since the actual work was in this way so much reduced the Sub-Committee saw no objection to permitting this item in the Hyderabad Botanical Scheme to stand

[illegible] schemes—This question which had [illegible]

purpose

More rapid multiplication of New Varieties—Mr W Roberts proposal suggesting the possibilities of more rapid multiplication of new varieties by trying to get two seasons crops raised in the same year in different parts of India was considered but found unacceptable to the Sub-Committee

[illegible] the progress [illegible]

resolution passed on its recommendation at the previous meeting requesting that the investigation of the effect of environment on the life cycle of spotted boll-worm should be omitted. The Entomologist to the Government of the Punjab felt that this recommendation was cramping his work and suggested that it might be reconsidered. The Sub-Committee wishes to make it clear that it was to the study of the effect of laboratory conditions on the life cycle to which it objected.

Co-ordination of the Hyderabad and Central Provinces Entomological Schemes.—In furtherance of the approved object of co-ordinating the work done in these schemes, the Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, asked for the appointment of an extra fieldman on Rs. 25 for working out the incidence of the Pink Boll-worm in those parts of Berar adjoining the Nizam's Dominions. The Sub-Committee recommends that this proposal be approved, as its cost can be met from savings accrued from the sanctioned grant.

The Sub-Committee recommends that both schemes should be considered further next July on the basis of reports to be rendered up to the end of June 1935, such reports to include work done and evidence of the degree of incidence and damage in different parts of the Central Provinces and Berar and Hyderabad, both on cultivators' fields and Government farms, as far as possible. The Director of Agriculture's attention should be particularly drawn to the necessity of digging and sifting the soil on a fairly large area of at least half an acre.

Punjab Root Rot Scheme—Publication of a paper on.—The Sub-Committee approves of the paper entitled "Studies on Root Rot Disease in the Punjab—Symptoms, Incidence and Cause" prepared by Dr. R. Sahai Vasudeva being sent, as it is, to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for publication.

Institute of Plant Industry, Indore (No. 40).—The programme of research work of the genetic and botany section is approved as it stands. From the point of view of cotton research in India as a whole, the Sub-Committee considers that adequate financial provision for the Genetic and Botany Section is of the greatest importance. The programme of the Chemistry and Agronomy Section is too large. The soil programme in particular must be regarded as a general programme to be taken up as conditions permit over a series of years. The Sub-Committee recommends that work on that part of the programme be concentrated on those aspects which appear to be of greatest importance. The rotation programme is also more ambitiously worded than can have been intended. The Sub-Committee is of the opinion that it should be made clear that the programme under the heading of soil micro-biology must also be of a preliminary nature.

The Sub-Committee suggests that the next annual report of the Institute should include a summary of the progress along the various lines of the programme in order to give the Committee an idea of the rate at which a very large programme is being tackled. The Director of the Institute assured the Sub-Committee that the Chemist and Agronomist could be relied on not to undertake too much work on the programme and pointed out that as it stood it would have to be cut to some extent since the Board of Governors had not been able to meet a request for additional laboratory space.

It should be noted that the note on page 5 typed below the heading "Soil Micro-biology" should be read below the heading "Chemistry and Agronomy Section" at the head of page 3.

The Sub-Committee recommends that a total grant of Rs. 1 lakh be made to the Institute for the year 1935-36.

Reports of Technological Assistants.

The Sub-Committee recommends that, in future, the reports of Technological Assistants should be prepared as instructed by the Director, Technological Laboratory, and submitted to the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee for consideration.

Letter from the Head of the Entomological Department, Oklahoma, commenting on the article on the Phototropic responses of P. Gossypiella—by M. Afzal Husain, Entomologist to the Government of the Punjab (No. 34).

The Sub-Committee recommends that this letter be recorded.

Hyderabad Pink and Spotted Boll-worm Scheme.

The comments made by this Sub-Committee on the Progress Report of this scheme submitted at the last meeting have now been explained by the officer in charge and the revised programme for the six months, January to June 1935, has been approved by the Sub-Committee.

Proposed maintenance of a minimum balance from the accumulated funds of the Committee—Reference from the Government of India

The Sub-Committee recommends that a minimum balance should be maintained, and that it be Rs 9,00 000 There should be no objection, however to draw upon the minimum balance in case of emergency, provided such shortages are made good as soon as conditions improve.

APPENDIX VII

Subject 35 —Technological Research—Summary of Progress Report (No 23) of the Director, Technological Laboratory

[illegible]

I Spinning Laboratory
II Research Laboratory
III Moisture Testing Section
IV Publications
V General.

I. Spinning Laboratory

The following classified table gives the number and distribution of samples received for tests during the period under review together with the figures for the corresponding period of last year for purposes of comparison —

TABLE I

—	1st June 1934 to 31st October 1934	1st June 1933 to 31st October 1933
Agricultural Departments	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard cottons	1	1
Trade samples	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fibre test samples	[illegible]	46
Yarn test samples	8	[illegible]
Special test samples	19	19
	219	203

It will be seen that during the period under review *219 samples were received for tests* as against 203 for the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of about 8 per cent. The number of samples received for spinning tests from the Agricultural Departments was rather less than that in the corresponding period of last year but on the other hand the number of samples received for fibre tests showed an increase of [illegible] samples received for yarn tests was also higher which [illegible]

The number and distribution of samples, lots and counts spun during the period under review are given in the following table together with the figures for the corresponding period of last year for purposes of comparison :—

TABLE II.

—	Samples.		Lots.		Counts.	
	1st June 1934 to 31st October 1934.	1st June 1933 to 31st October 1933.	1st June 1934 to 31st October 1934.	1st June 1933 to 31st October 1933.	1st June 1934 to 31st October 1934.	1st June 1933 to 31st October 1933.
Bombay	31	76	31	76	95	223
Punjab	34	..	34	..	103	..
United Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	58	26	58	26	174	77
Central Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	49	37	49	37	147	111
Total ..	172	139	172	139	519	411
Standard	1	1	2	2	12	12
Trade tests	27	21	27	21	79	48
Technological tests ..	24	24	46	24	247	64
Grand Total ..	224	185	247	186	857	535

It will be seen that the total number of samples spun during the period under review shows an increase of 21 per cent. over the number for the corresponding period of last year while the total number of lots and counts show an increase of 33 per cent. and 60 per cent. respectively. When it is remembered that during the corresponding five months of last year the total number of samples spun had already risen to the high figure of 185, an increase of 21 per cent. over it is very satisfactory. The results of all the various tests carried out at the Laboratory were as usual embodied in spinning test, fibre test and yarn test reports, and the following table shows the number of such reports issued during the period under review together with the figures for the corresponding period of last year :—

TABLE III.

	1st June 1934 to 31st October 1934.	1st June 1933 to 31st October 1933.
Spinning Test Reports	57	45
Fibre Test Reports	9	18
Yarn Test Reports	4	2
Total ..	70	65

It will be seen that the number of spinning test reports issued rose from 45 for the corresponding period of last year to 57 during the period under review, showing an increase of nearly 27 per cent., while the number of yarn test reports rose from 2 to 4. The number of fibre test reports shows a decrease which is due to the fact that although a large number of small size samples were received, many of these could not be taken in hand owing to the fact that the Fibre Testing Section was fully occupied with those samples on which spinning tests are also performed and for which the results are awaited

[illegible]

Agricultural samples.—The following samples among those received from the Agricultural Officers are worthy of special mention

[illegible]

now been carried out in some cases for two and in others for three seasons. The results of these tests are now available and in view of their importance are now placed before the Technological Research Sub Committee in Enclosure I*.

(b) *Banilla cotton*.—It will be recalled that in view of the varying performance of this cotton grown in different parts of Khandesh tests were made on samples of Banilla cotton grown in the districts and the results of these tests were published in Technological Bulletin Series A, No 22. This cotton constitutes the principal variety grown in Khandesh and in view of its importance to the cultivators, tests have been continued on samples raised in the farmers' fields with a view to ascertaining the trend in the quality of this cotton when grown in the districts.

[illegible]

available up to date. Accordingly a note was prepared and sent to the Senior Botanist, Surat, who made certain additions, concerned mainly with the agricultural details of these cottons, and a copy of the modified note is appended in Enclosure II*.

(c) *Testing of samples for private mills*.—These tests are now undertaken at the Technological Laboratory on the payment of certain fees laid down by the Committee provided that they do not interfere with the normal work of the Laboratory. During the period under review 13 samples were received under this head. Of these 5 were subjected to spinning tests, 4 to yarn tests and the remaining 4 to determination of wax content.

(d) *Trade samples*.—These samples are being tested at the Laboratory in accordance

[illegible]

* Not printed.

(5) *Deterioration of cotton stacked in open plinths in Karachi* —It will be recalled that this investigation was undertaken at the request of the Karachi Cotton Association with a view to ascertaining the extent to which cotton bales stacked in open plinths

of water. As soon as these bales were received in Bombay samples were drawn for spinning tests and the bales were re-pressed by hand and stored in a room in the Cotton

bales four samples have been drawn at regular intervals and subjected to the spinning and fibre tests The tests on the Amraoti bales are now complete but those on the Broach bales are not yet complete It is hoped that these tests will also be completed during the next few months and an account of this investigation will be placed before the next meeting of the Technological Research Sub Committee

one sample was prepared from seed-cotton ginned immediately after picking, while the other sample was prepared from seed-cotton which was stored for four weeks before ginning The results of fibre and spinning tests and wax determination tests

(6) *Ginning Tests* —One sample each of *kapas* of Umri Gaorani and Gaorani General was supplied by the Industrial Engineer, Hyderabad State, for ginning tests with a view to ascertaining the effect of ginning treatment on the fibre properties and the

spinning performance of this cotton. The *kapas* was ginned in the saw gin and the double roller gin of the Laboratory and was subjected to the usual fibre and spinning tests.

It will be recalled in this connection that eight samples of *kapas* of representative Indian cottons were obtained sometime ago and were ginned in the saw-gin, single roller-gin and double roller-gin of the Laboratory. The spinning tests and fibre tests on all the samples have now been completed and the results are being analysed with a view to their publication in a Technological Bulletin.

(7) *Standard Indian Cottons.*—As in the past, tests on Standard Indian Cottons were continued and results of these tests were described in a Technological Bulletin. This Bulletin contains the results of tests on 16 as against 18 cottons in the last year's Bulletin. Two cottons, viz., C. A. 9 from the United Provinces and Hagari 25 from Madras Presidency, have been omitted, the former because it is no longer grown on a commercial scale, the latter because it has been replaced by an improved variety, Hagari I. Another noteworthy feature about this year's tests is the inclusion in the Bulletin for the first time of the results for maturity percentage of these cottons. In connection with the tests on these cottons, I have also to mention that so far these tests have been carried out on Ring Frame No. 1, which employs band drive arrangement for its spindles. As the band drive is rapidly giving place to tape drive in the Indian mills, it has been thought advisable to bring the Laboratory tests in line with the prevailing custom in the mills by making tests on Ring Frame No. 3 which is fitted with the tape drive arrangement. In view of the fact, however, that switching over from one ring frame to another, which employs a different arrangement for the spindle drive, may invalidate a comparison with the results of the past seasons, parallel tests have been made on Ring Frame No. 1 and Ring Frame No. 3 for two seasons. These tests will be completed this year and will supply the necessary connecting link between the two sets of results and in future Ring Frame No. 3 will be employed in tests on these cottons.

II. Research Laboratory.

Fibre Testing Section.

This Section has been very fully occupied with the determination of the fibre properties of samples sent to the Laboratory for spinning tests and fibre tests and of such samples on which tests were necessary in connection with the technological problems undertaken at the Laboratory. During the period under review the total number of samples on which fibre tests of one kind or another were performed in this Section amounted to 220.

Mr. N. Hari Rao, in addition to supervising the work of this Section, has continued his investigation on the effect of twist on the strength of fibre. During the period under review he has been examining the Banilla cotton for this purpose and as soon as the tests on this cotton are completed he shall extend them to Hagari 1.

Physics Section.

Mr. R. S. Koshal has continued with the analysis of the data for rainfall and temperature and irrigation with a view to studying the influence of these factors on the spinning quality of a cotton. He has made very good progress in this connection and has already obtained some very interesting results. As a result of the preliminary work, it was found necessary to make use of the values of rainfall per week rather than the figure for the total rainfall during the growing period. Accordingly, the agricultural officers were requested to supply detailed data as regards the amount of rainfall and temperature during the growing period of the cottons on which this study has been undertaken. They have in all cases responded in a very willing manner and this investigation is in progress.

Mr. C. Nanjundayya completed an account of his investigation on the relationship between the fibre strength and length grade of cotton fibres which will be sent up for publication as a Technological Bulletin. During the period under review he has been devoting most of his time to the study of the rates of absorption of moisture by different varieties of cotton and the absorption of moisture under different degrees of compression. This work is in progress.

Chemistry Section.

Mr. D. L. Sen has continued his investigation on the absorption of different dyes by the standard Indian cottons. During the period under review he has been determining the wax content of these cottons with a view to studying the relationship between this property and the absorption of substative dyes by a cotton. This work is in progress.

Mr Sen has also, during the period under review, carried out moisture tests on 98 samples of cotton, a brief account of which will be found under the head "Moisture Testing Section."

Microscopy Section.

such bacteria and fungi as are found to be associated with this cotton and is continuing the work with a view to their identification and the relative intensities of their infection

III MOISTURE TESTING SECTION.

which a reference has been made above Since its inception, this Section has under

ing the natural moisture present in such bales as are pressed under known conditions of humidity and temperature It is now felt that the data available is sufficient for the purpose of drawing definite conclusions and a report containing the results of all the tests so far carried out will be placed before the Special Sub-Committee of the East India Cotton Association in due course

IV. PUBLICATIONS.

During the period under review the following bulletins and technological circulars were issued :—

Bulletin.—Technological Bulletin, Series A, No 26, "Technological Reports on Standard Indian Cottons, 1934".

Circulars.—Technological Circulars Nos 130–153 as given on page 74

V. GENERAL.

Extension of the Laboratory.—At its meeting held on the 30th January 1934, the Indian Central Cotton Committee considered a scheme put up by the writer for the extension

kindly offered to supply these machines at a specially reduced price The new machines include a horizontal cleaner a hopper feeder with ... two cardings and improved ...
old hopper feeder has been ...
the old crighton opener ...
Provision has also been ...
brizontal cleaner and the ...
for the new hopper feeder

essories, will be approximately Rs. 8,000, while it is estimated the extension of the nning Laboratory block will cost about Rs. 30,000.

Visitors.—Each year the Laboratory is visited by a number of people connected with e trade and the industry, who, after reading the publications of the Laboratory, wish see the working of the Laboratory and the various testing methods employed here or to scuss any problems in which they are interested with the writer. The Laboratory, uring the past few years, has also attracted students from other institutions who come n a party generally accompanied by one of their professors. During the period under eview a party of 20 students of the Wilson College, Bombay, visited the Laboratory.

Equipment.—The equipment of the Laboratory has been strengthened by the acquisi- tion of the following instruments :—

1. One motor driven twist counter manufactured by the U. S. Testing Co., U. S. A.
2. One Brunswiga Calculating Machine.

Staff.—The undersigned returned from leave and deputation out of India on 1st September 1934 and took over charge of the office of Director from Mr. R. P. Richardson.

Mr. R. P. Richardson, Spinning Master, proceeded on leave out of India on 10th Sep- tember 1934 for four months and one day. Mr. N. Iyengar, Spinning Assistant, was appointed to officiate for Mr. Richardson during his leave of absence.

Mr. D. F. Kapadia was offered the post of the Head of the Textile Department, Victori Jubilee Technical Institute and was permitted to take up the duties of his new post fro 1st July 1934.

Acknowledgments.

My thanks are due to members of the research, testing and office staff of the Techn logical Laboratory who throughout the period under review continued to give me the fullest possible assistance and loyal co-operation in the completion of the work described in this report.

(Signed) N. AHMAD,
Director, Technological Laboratory.

Dated the 16th January 1935.

APPENDIX VIII.

SUBJECT 36.—*Technological Research—Report of the Technological Research Sub-Committee.*

The Technological Research Sub-Committee met at 10-30 a.m. on the 3rd February 1935.

The Sub-Committee considered the Progress Report submitted by the Director for the period June 1934 to October 1934. Compared with the corresponding period previous year, the progress made by the Laboratory during the period under review may be briefly stated as under :—

	1933. June to October.	1934. June to October.
Number of samples received for tests ..	203	219
Number actually tested—		
Samples	185	224
Lots	186	247
Counts	535	857
Number of spinning, fibre and yarn test reports issued	65	70

The Sub-Committee considered the results of the tests so far carried out at th Laboratory on samples of cotton grown at Lyallpur, Coimbatore, Sakrand and Indo under identical conditions but with different irrigation treatments. The Sub-Committ is of the opinion that this investigation should be extended and continued, and su results as are of interest should be published.

The Sub-Committee approves of the form drawn up by the Director for furnishing the results of tests carried out at the Laboratory on Uganda cotton sample The Sub-Committee recommends that in future tests on N 17 control also should be included in the report.

Reviewing the work of the Laboratory, the Sub-Committee recommends that a brochure containing an account of the past work of the Laboratory be written up by the Director, and submitted to the Committee at its next meeting, together with his programme of work for the future

[illegible]

The Sub-Committee considered and approved the budget for 1935-36, and the revised estimates for 1934-35, and recommends as under —

(1) That the revised scale of pay applicable to all future entrants to the posts of Junior Research Assistants be fixed at Rs 250—25—350

(2) That Dr K. R. Sen be appointed to the post of Junior Research Assistant vacated by Mr Ram Saran Koshal.

(3) That the temporary post of Personal Assistant being held by Mr Venkataraman and carrying a duty allowance of Rs 50 per mensem be extended for a period of one year from the 1st March 1935

(4) That Mr H. B Joshi be allowed to continue to be in charge of the Yarn Testing Section with a duty allowance of Rs 25 per mensem for such time as Mr Venkataraman holds the post of Personal Assistant.

(5) That four temporary posts of Junior Testers for three months each at Rs. 75 per mensem be created

The Sub-Committee considered the question of testing cloth samples at the Technological Laboratory The Sub-Committee recommends that for such tests the following scale of fees should be charged —

	Rs
Actual counts	15 per sample
Actual twist ..	20 per sample
Single thread strength	20 per sample

The Sub-Committee accepts the recommendation of the Director Technological Laboratory that the future reports of Technological Assistants posted in the provinces should also show the number of samples tested by them under the following heads —

(1) Routine tests on new strains meant primarily to relieve the congestion of samples for fibre tests at the Laboratory

(2) Cotton Breeders' problems other than breeding of new varieties

(3) Technological Assistant's own research

The Sub-Committee recommends that the Conference between the Technological Assistants and the Senior Research Staff of the Technological Laboratory be made an annual feature

The Sub-Committee considered the proposals submitted by the Director to start an investigation into the tensile strength and the elasticity of the acetate material prepared from the various short staple Indian cottons, and recommends that a Chemist be appointed on Rs 3[illegible] per mensem for 12 months with a provision of Rs 300 in all for his travelling expenses, and that testing apparatus and instruments worth Rs 2,[illegible] be purchased for this investigation. The Chemist should submit his report at the end of this period, when the question of the continuance of the investigation would be considered

As regards the manufacture of the stapling apparatus the Sub-Committee is of opinion that no useful purpose would be served by making further enquiries abroad, and its manufacture may be concentrated upon in India.

The Sub-Committee considered the applications of the Electrician, the Statistical Clerks, and the draughtsman for enhanced scales of pay and decided that they should be informed that their requests could not be complied with

The Sub-Committee considered an application from Mr. D. L. Sen, the Chemist at the chnological Laboratory, for 12 months' study leave in England to undergo a special urse of study at the Manchester College of Technology in several methods of modern earch connected with the problems of Textile Chemistry. The Sub-Committee commends that the study leave asked for may be granted on the terms admissible der the Fundamental Rules, and that, in addition, the cost of his tuition fee amounting 75 guineas may be borne by the Committee.

TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Budget for 1935-36.

	Sanctioned budget, 1934-35.	Revised estimates, 1934-35.	Budget, 1935-36.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. Superintendence				
1. *Director* (1,700—100—1,700 ... 100—2,000)—				
Salary	21,41[illegible]	18,[illegible]	22,610	
Provident Fund	1,[illegible]	1,7[illegible]	1,[illegible]	
Duty allowance	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	....	
2. *Office Establishment*—				
(i) Salary (150—10—200 ... 10—240)	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	
Provident Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	219	
(ii) Salary (120— ...)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Provident Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	273	
(iii) Salary (80— ... 120)	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	
Provident Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
(iv) Leave salary	[illegible]	[illegible]	751	1/12th.
3. *Contingencies*—				
(a) Pay of menials	[illegible]	[illegible]	672	
Provident Fund	55	55	56	
(b) Leave salary	55	55	56	1/12th.
(c) Other contingencies	3,000	2,500	2,500	
4. Travelling Allowance	1,000	1,000	1,500	
5. Publication—Printing	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Total	41,[illegible]	38,252	42,2[illegible]	
II. Spinning Laboratory				
1. *Spinning Master* (700—50—800—850—50—950)—				
Salary	11,553	10,830	11,553	
Provident Fund	950	950	950	
Furniture allowance	200	200	200	
Duty allowance	500	500	....	
Carried over	13,003	12,480	12,503	

—	Sanctioned budget, 1934-35.	Revised estimates, 1934-35.	Budget, 1935-36.	Remarks
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	
Brought forward	13,003	12,190	12 503	
2. *Fitterman*—				
Salary (100—10—200)	2,360	2,251	2 330	
Provident Fund	197	197	200	
3. *Fitter Jobber*—				
Salary (100—110—120—10—200).	2,300	2,290	2,390	
Provident Fund	200	200	200	
	18,150	17 405	17 633	
4. *Clerk*—				
Salary (75—5—100—4—130)	1 394	1,230	1 442	
Provident Fund	116	116	121	
5. Leave Salary	307	307	311	5 per cent
6. *Contingencies*—				
(a) Pay of spinning operatives	3 701	3 701	3 600	
Provident Fund	304	304	309	
(b) Pay of menials	1,224	1 224	1 193	
Provident Fund	64	64	69	
(c) Leave salary	410	410	407	1/16th
(d) Municipal taxes	850	850	1 000	
(e) Insurance	600	600	600	
(f) Annual repairs and maintenance.	200	100	250	
(g) Other contingencies	2 400	2,400	2,400	
Total	30 020	28 816	29 093	
III Research and Testing Laboratories				
1. *Senior Research Assistant Chemist*—				
Salary ([illegible])	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Provident Fund	566	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2. *Senior Research Assistant Assistant Technologist*—				
Salary (350—25—650)	[illegible]	[illegible]	*2,750	*Provision for 11 months at Rs. 250 per mensem.
Provident Fund	[illegible]	417	166	
3. *Senior Research Assistant Physicists (2) (1 temporary)*—				
Salary ([illegible])	11 254	10 733	11,351	
Provident Fund	941	941	972	
Carried over	[illegible]	23,[illegible]	23 [illegible]	

—	Sanctioned budget, 1934-35	Revised estimates, 1934-35	Budget, 1935-36	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
Brought forward ..	26,063	23,869	23,423	
4 *Junior Research Assistants* (2)— Salary (250—25—350—25—500) .	9,028	8,611	9,626	
Provident Fund .. .	754	754	806	
5 *Statistician*—				
Salary (250—25—350—25—500)	5 378	5,130	5,670	
Duty allowance as Personal Assistant . .	598	570	598	
Provident Fund . .	500	500	525	
6 Temporary Research Assistant (1)	487	295	....	
7. *Statistical Clerks* (2)				
Salary (90—10—150) .	3,496	3,334	3,585	
Provident Fund .	292	292	300	
8 *Senior Testers* (2)—				
Salary (160—10—200)	3,840	3,840	4,080	
Provident Fund	320	320	340	
Duty allowance . .	299	285	299	
9. Junior Testers (15)—14 on salary (90—10—150) and one on (65—75—5—120)	23,964	22,943	24,757	
Provident Fund .	2,013	2,013	2,070	
10. *Instrument Maker*—				
Salary (100—10—150)	1,793	1,710	1,793	
Provident Fund .	150	150	150	
11. *Draughtsman*—				
Salary (85—90—10—150)	1,793	1,710	1,793	
Provident Fund ..	150	150	150	
12 Temporary Establishment	1,185	675	5,100	
Total	82,103	77,151	85,071	
13 *Contingencies*— (*a*) Pay of menials	1,380	1,380	1,398	
Provident Fund	115	115	115	
(*b*) Leave salary	115	115	116	1/12th.
(*c*) Municipal taxes	1,800	1,900	1,900	
(*d*) Insurance	500	500	500	
(*e*) Library .. .	1,500	1,200	1,200	
(*f*) Annual repairs and maintenance	1,000	100	500	
(*g*) Other contingencies .	2,500	6,000	2,500	
(*h*) Apparatus .. .	5,000	3,000	8,000	
Total .	96,013	91,461	1,01,300	

—	Sanctioned budget, 1934–35.	Revised estimates 1934–35.	Budget, 1935–36	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
IV *Reserve*	2,500	2,500	2 500	
(a) Celebration expenses	1 000	1 000		
Total	3,500	3,500	2,500	
I Superintendence	41 665	38,282	42,220	
II Spinning Laboratory	30 0"0	28 814	"9 695	
III Research and Testing Laboratories.	96 013	91 461	1 01,300	
IV Reserve	3,500	3 500	2,500	
Grand Total	1,71 198	1 6" 037	1 75 715	

APPENDIX IX.

SUBJECT 37.—*Report of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee.*

The Sub-Committee held three meetings since the last meeting of the Committee in August 1934

[illegible]

3 On the recommendation of the Director Technological Laboratory the Sub-Committee approved the following additional scales of fees being charged for tests carried out for the trade at the Technological Laboratory :—

Wax content of cotton—	
For one sample	Rs. 12–8–0
For two samples	Rs. 22 8–0
For three samples	Rs. 30–0–0
For each additional sample	Rs. 7–8–0
Determination of mechanical injury to fibres—	Rs. 10–0–0 per sample
Tests on other systems of spinning in addition to the ordinary 3 roller system	Rs 10–0–0 per sample for each additional system.

No modification was considered to be necessary in the existing scale of fees for fibre, yarn and spinning tests but the omission of "maturity" tests listed under "Fibre or

Yarn Tests" was approved owing to the inclusion of such tests under the head "Percentage of Immature Fibres" tests.

4. The Sub-Committee considered an invitation from the French Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon, Calcutta, to send representatives to the Second Annual Session of the International Congress of Exchange, Paris, which was to be held on the 24th and 25th of October 1934, and decided that as the Congress would probably be of little advantage to the Committee no delegate need be appointed.

5. In exercise of the authority delegated by the full Committee at its meeting in August 1934, the Sub-Committee considered the question of listing in order of priority of starting new and extended schemes sanctioned by the Committee at that meeting. The following order was decided on :—

(a) Plant Puller Propaganda Scheme in Surat and Broach Districts ..	To be commenced from 1st April 1935.
(b) Plant Puller Propaganda Scheme in Baroda State.	Do. do.
(c) Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, after the expiry of the present five year period (in the event of an amicable settlement of the Committee's conditions.)	Do. do.
(d) Appointment of an Entomologist on the Hyderabad Pink and Spotted Boll-worm Scheme.	To be commenced as early as possible.
(e) Scheme for the marketing and extension of long staple cotton in the Central Provinces and Berar.	To be commenced from 1st April 1934.
(f) Scheme for the survey of Goghari cotton in Gujerat.	To be commenced during current financial year.
(g) Scheme for the Survey of Goghari cotton in Baroda State.	To be commenced from 1st April 1934.
(h) Scheme for delibration of cotton seed in Bombay Presidency.	Do. do.
(i) Development of alternative uses for Indian cotton.	To be commenced from 1st April 1935 or as soon as the services of a Chemical Engineer were secured whichever was earlier.

As regards the scheme for the propagation of C. 402 cotton in the Hardoi and neighbouring districts of Lucknow and Sitapur, United Provinces, the Sub-Committee decided to defer its consideration till the preparation of the next year's budget was taken up when it would be known whether or not the financial position of the Committee permitted the starting of the scheme.

6. The Sub-Committee sanctioned a sum of Rs. 35,000 for the extension of the Spinning Laboratory Block in connection with the scheme for the extension of the Technological Laboratory which was approved of by the Committee at its meeting held in January 1934. The Sub-Committee, after scrutinising 16 sealed tenders received, accepted the tender of Messrs. Moosaji Adamji for Rs. 27,647 in view of the fact that it was the lowest and also because the work of this contractor was known to be satisfactory. The Government of India have since accorded their sanction to the proposed extension of the Technological Laboratory at a cost of Rs. 35,000. The work has commenced and it is hoped to be completed before the end of March.

7. The Sub-Committee considered the Audit Report of the Hubli Co-operative Cotton Sale Society for the year ending December 31st, 1933, and decided to pay the Society the full amount of the subsidy of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 529-8-0 towards interest.

8. In view of the large increase of work in the office of the Secretary, the Sub-Committee sanctioned an additional post of Upper Division Clerk in the scale of Rs. 100—5—150 and decided that this should be the scale of all future entrants to this post instead of the scale of Rs. 110—5—150.

9. The Sub-Committee at its meeting held in May 1934 considered a letter from the Madras Government regretting their inability to waive the recovery of leave and pension

[illegible]

[illegible] decided by the Committee at its meeting held in July 1930, Mr T R Narayanan [illegible]

[illegible] the share of the Committee [illegible] with the [illegible] and sugar- [illegible] ricultural [illegible] additional expenditure.

[illegible]

13 The Sub-Committee sanctioned a sum of Rs 700 for miscellaneous expenditure to be incurred for shifting and re-erecting the machinery in the Spinning Laboratory.

[illegible] Sub-Committee at [illegible]

16 As a result of the extension of the Technological Laboratory, the Sub-Committee sanctioned a sum of Rs 200 for the extension of the air ducts in the yarn testing room.

[illegible] the scheme for [illegible] riod [illegible] f the [illegible] mum [illegible] final [illegible] to be [illegible] nited carried on, the Sub-Committee, at the request of the Director of [illegible], sanctioned the provision of Rs 1,000 for travelling allowance for the year 1935-36, subject to reconsideration of this item when the final orders of the Government of India are received

18 The Sub-Committee considered an application for leave from Mr R. D. Mihra, Publicity and Propaganda Officer, and decided that he should be granted leave for two months after his return from special duty in the United Provinces.

19. The Sub Committee decided to extend the appointment of Mr. R. D. Mihra, Publicity and Propaganda Officer, for a further period of three years after the expiry of his present contract on a pay of Rs. 950—1,000—1,000, *plus* the house rent allowance of Rs. 75 which he is at present drawing. It was also decided that Mr. Mihra should be allowed leave in accordance with the Government of India Revised Leave Rules, 1933, as applicable to officers on short term contract.

20. The Committee at its meeting in January 1931 sanctioned the renewal of the Agreement of Dr. Nazir Ahmad, Director, Technological Laboratory, for a period of five years. At the same meeting he was also granted leave for four months and 20 days. Whilst Dr. Nazir Ahmad was on leave, the Sub Committee at its meeting in July 1934, on the recommendation of the Special Sub Committee on Wider Markets for Indian cotton, placed him on deputation for one month for the purpose of getting into touch with the Industrial Research Institutions in Europe in order to study the uses of Indian cotton. Dr. Nazir Ahmad rejoined duty on the 1st September 1934. In view of the above circumstances, the Committee's Solicitors were consulted as to what date should be taken as the date for the commencement of the new agreement, *viz.*, the 1st April 1934, (*i.e.*, the day following the date of termination of the old agreement), or the 1st September 1934. The Solicitors have given it as their opinion that the latter date is the correct one and this view has been accepted by the Sub-Committee. The 5-year extension of Dr. Nazir Ahmad's sanctioned by the Committee will accordingly take effect from the 1st September 1934.

21. The Sub Committee considered an application from Mr. H. D. Nangpal, forwarded by the Director of Agriculture, United Provinces, requesting that the break in his service from the 13th July 1934 (the date of termination of his appointment under the United Provinces Entomological Scheme) to the 1st December 1934 (the date prior to his joining as Entomologist in charge of the Hyderabad Pink and Spotted Boll-worm Scheme) should be condoned. The Sub Committee decided that in view of the fact that no provision had been made for Provident Fund in the budget sanctioned for Mr. Nangpal's appointment as Entomologist and also in consideration of the higher salary granted to him than that which he was drawing at the time of the termination of his service on the United Provinces Entomological Research Scheme, the request should not be acceded to.

22. The Committee at its last meeting sanctioned the appointment of Mr. H. D. Nangpal as the Entomologist in charge of the Hyderabad Pink and Spotted Boll-worm Scheme for a period of two years. Mr. Nangpal joined duty at Parbhani on the 2nd December 1934. In view of the fact that the present sanctioned period of the Hyderabad Pink and Spotted Boll-worm Scheme will end on the 31st May 1936, the Sub-Committee decided that Mr. Nangpal's appointment should be fixed up to the 31st May 1936.

23. The Sub-Committee decided that the cost of the universal standards passed by the Committee's Standards Sub Committee and supplied to the East India Cotton Association and the Karachi Cotton Association should be borne by the Committee.

24. The Sub-Committee considered a reference from the Government of India suggesting the maintenance of a minimum balance from the accumulated funds of the Committee and decided that the minimum balance should be fixed at Rs. 9 lakhs. This subject is dealt with separately on the agenda of the Committee. (Item No. 9).

25. In view of the omission by the Government of India of the provision for the post of Deputy Secretary in the Government Budget for 1935-36, the Sub-Committee considered a note received from the President and decided that a temporary gazetted post of Personal Assistant on Rs. 750 per mensem should be created for a period of one year in the first instance subject to review at the end of this period and that this appointment should be filled by Mr. C. J. Bocarro, the Superintendent of the Office. The temporary vacancy in the post of Superintendent should be filled by Mr. M. J. Simon, the Statistical Assistant, on a starting pay of Rs. 550 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 450—20—550—25—750, who would, in addition to other duties, continue to be in charge of "statistics". The additional cost on account of the above arrangement will amount to about Rs. 900 in the next year against a saving of Rs. 22,468 which will be effected by the post of Deputy Secretary being held in abeyance.

26. A Balance Sheet of the audited accounts of the Committee's funds and the Provident Fund as on the 30th September 1934 and also the Financial Statement as on the 31st December 1934 are attached for information. Rs. 20,56,227-6-7 of the Committee's Securities are invested in Government Paper and Rs. 6,13,040-10-0 in long-dated Corporation Bonds. The market value of the Committee's Securities, as will

be seen from the Financial Statement, has appreciated by Rs. 7,08,613-4-5 but to finance all the schemes, which are to be put in operation, it will be necessary in the near future to sell some of them.

57. Revised Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure for the current financial year [illegible]

The total expenditure for the year is now estimated at Rs. 11,31,794-4-0 against [illegible] chiefly due to [illegible] recoverable [illegible] will remain at [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] arrived at on some of the proposals under consideration at this meeting of the Committee

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 1931.

RECEIPTS.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cotton Cess receipts ..		95,07,196 8 2
Interest account—		
Amount received on Investments	14,12,633 4 9	
Add—Refund of income-tax deducted from interest ..	17,078 0 0	
	14,29,711 4 9	
Less—		
1. Interest paid in advance at the time of purchasing Government Paper (since recovered) interest on temporary overdraft and Bank's commission for collection of interest ..	43,018 8 10	
2. Interest credited to Provident Fund account.	1,886 6 2	
3. Bank's withdrawal charges for securities sold	2,128 9 0	
4. Income-tax deducted on interest	20,168 3 6	

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I. A. Administration ..		11,86,018 12 3
B. *Improvement of Cotton Marketing—*		
1. Cost of exhibits, moisture tests ..	75,295 9 2	
2. Cost of growing cotton in India ..	97,500 0 0	
		1,72,795 9 2
C. *Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes—*		
I. *Bombay—*		
1. Hubli .	29,262 15 6	
2. Gadag .. .	30,938 2 9	
3. Gadag Supplementary .	17,314 13 11	
4. Khandesh ..	1,01,576 7 0	
5. Surat	31,282 9 7	
6. Athani ..	16,658 12 0	
7. Deccan Canals (Bundhs)	2,530 8 0	
II. *Madras—*		
1. Pay and allowance of Business Manager, Tiruppur ..	11,181 0 0	
2. Co. 2	11,391 12 1	
3. III	10,702 8 0	

	Rs a p	Rs a p
5. Brokerage for sterling loan bill	291 9 0	
6 Provision for Sinking Fund	4 72[illegible] 7 0	
	[illegible]6,411 11 6	13,[illegible]3,299 9 3
Profit on conversion and sale of securities		[illegible]3,071 12 7
Sinking Fund Account		4 728 7 0
Miscellaneous Receipts		[illegible]1,523 8 9
Refunds to Committee of Provident Fund contributions disallowed		3,301 1 11
Suspense Receipts		181 1 0
Carried over		1 09 [illegible]2[illegible] 0 8

	Rs a p	Rs a p
	1 13 135 4 11	
III Fund	70 496 10 0	
IV Hyderabad		
V *Central Provinces*—		
1 Verum cotton	73,003 5 5	
2 Long Staple cotton	12,428 0 0	
VI Lyallpur Ginnery	16 039 3 3	
VII Baroda Seed Scheme	2 580 0 0	5 01 2[illegible]4 2 2
D *Printing and Propaganda*—		
1 Publicity and Propaganda	51 607 1 0	
2. Printing and Distribution	20 131 15 3	77,739 0 0
F *Statistical Research*—		
1 Studies of village consumption of cotton	19,764 0 0	
2. Forecast Improvement Scheme	1 946 8 0	21,710 8 0
		22 62,488 0 4
Carried over		

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 1934—*contd.*

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward ..	1,09,52,292 0 8	Brought forward		22,62,188 0 4
		II. *Technological Research*—		
		(1) *Technological Laboratory*—		
		A Capital Expenditure—		
		1. Land and Buildings	3,77,917 7 3	
		2. Machinery	83,336 1 8	
		3 Freight .	7,502 2 8	
		4. Apparatus and equipment ..	11,538 3 7	
		5 Machinery workshop .	5,789 8 3	
		B. Working Expenditure ..	14,32,387 10 1	
		(2) Provincial ..	56,825 11 0	
				20,08,311 12 0
		III. Research Studentships ..		2,31,914 10 7
		Agricultural Research Grants—		
		IV. *Bombay*—		
		1. A. Surat Physiological	2,45,139 11 3	
		B. Surat Physiological Writing-up..	6,035 7 6	

		2	A. Surat Bollworm ...	1 14,509	0	7	
			B. Surat Propaganda and Clean up	95,236	8	8	
			C. Surat Writing up .	2,315	3	0	
		3	A. Dharwar Wilt	1 52 633	4	11	
			B. Dharwar Writing up	10 892	1	3	
		4	Khandesh Cotton Breeding	20 573	0	0	
		5	Co-ordination of Cotton Research	1,749	7	6	
		6.	Jalgaon Cotton Breeding	17 000 10	9		
		7	Broach Cotton Breeding	24 201 11	3		
		8.	Small Leaf Disease Survey	3,729	0	0	
		V	*Madras*—				
			(a) Herbaceum	1 08,694	0	8	
			(b) Pumphers and Physiological	64,315	1	5	
			(c) Fodder Cholam	9 299	10	4	
			(d) Nadam Cotton Breeding	3 028	8	8	
Carried over	1,09,52,.92 0 8		Carried over	1 16,177	12	3	43 02 747 7 4

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 1931—*contd.*

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward ..	1,09,02,202 0 8	Brought forward ..	9,16,177 12 9	15,02,747 7 5
		Agricultural Research Grants—contd.		
		VI. *Punjab*—		
		(*a*) Botanical ..	1,27,808 0 7	
		(*b*) Entomological ..	1,47,523 12 4	
		(*c*) White Fly ..	35,795 5 0	
		(*d*) Root Rot ..	8,512 3 9	
		(*e*) Spraying Trials ..	12,700 0 0	
		(*f*) Delinting and Delinting ..	7,700 0 0	
		(*g*) Physiological ..	1,337 8 0	
		(*h*) Survey of disease of malformation ..	820 0 0	
		VII. *Central Provinces*—		
		(*a*) Botanical ..	3,28,264 13 6	
		(*b*) Entomological ..	1,118 0 0	
		VIII. *United Provinces*—		
		(*a*) Pink Boll-worm ..	1,47,761 2 1	
		(*b*) Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand Cotton Survey	7,644 2 0	
		IX. Institute of Plant Industry, Indore	12,76,313 12 0	
		X. Sind	1,71,340 2 5	

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gran l Total			1 09,5 292 0 8

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
XI	*Berma*—		
	(a) Capital	2,000 15 6	
	(b) Cotton Improvement	24 07 7 9	
XII	*Hyderabad*—		
	(a) Botanical	1 41 408 7 4	
	(b) Cotton Survey	22 830 12 3	
	(c) Pink and Spotted Bollworm	11 175 14 9	
XIII	Bikaner	30 616 6 9	
XIV	*Baroda*—		
	(a) Root Rot	27 807 11 9	
	(b) Comparative Tests	4 51 5 3	
			37 53 801 11 11
XV	Loans Recoverable (but considered doubtful)—		
	(1) Hubli Co-operative Cotton Sale Society	8,063 0 3	
	(2) Gadag Co-operative Cotton Sale Society	7,29 0 0	
			15 35 9 3
			8 6 15 4
	By suspense account		
			26 0 510 4 0
	By Balance		
	Gran l Total		1 09 292 0 8

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 1931.

Provident Fund Account.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Subscribers' contributions ..	1,48,732 13 9	
Less—Payments made to subscribers resigned	35,296 14 2	
		1,13,435 15 7
Committee's contributions ..	1,37,286 8 11	
Less—Payments made to subscribers resigned and forfeitures to the Committee and to Lapses and Forfeitures account.	33,193 8 7	
		1,04,093 0 4
Suspense Deposit of Mr. Dutt's own contributions with interest		1,006 3 3
Investment Fluctuation account .		23,981 9 5
Lapses and Forfeitures account ..		411 10 11
Interest received on Investments.	3,652 14 5	
Interest received on Advances ..	63 4 0	
	3,716 2 5	
Less—Advance interest paid at the time of purchasing Government Paper	281 4 3	
Bank's commission	10 0 0	
	291 13 3	3,421 5 2
Total ..		2,46,355 12 8

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By advance to subscribers ..	27,519 13 0	
Less—Recoveries made ..	24,967 8 0	
		2,552 5 0
Accrued interest on Government Paper credited to subscribers up to 31st March 1931 ..	1,738 2 0	
Interest paid to subscribers resigned during the year ..	1 13 0	
		1,739 15 0
By Balance		2,42,063 7 11
Total ..		2,46,355 12 8

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1934-35—ALL HEADS.

Revised Estimates, 1934-35—All Heads.

(As passed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee at its meeting held on the 5th February 1935.)

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Opening Balance ..	27,31,301	5	4			
Loans Recoverable Account ..	15,355	9	3			
				27,49,659	14	7
Cotton Cess Receipts				6,90,000	0	0
Interest Account ..				1,33,150	0	0
Miscellaneous receipts				6,500	0	0

EXPENDITURE.	Sanctioned budget. Rs.	a.	p.	Estimated expenditure. Rs.	a.	p.	Savings (+) Deficits (—). Rs.	a.	p.
I. A. *Administration* ..	1,51,020	0	0	1,24,343	0	0	26,677	0	0
B. *Improvement of Cotton Marketing*—									
1. Cost of Exhibits, Moisture tests etc. ..	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	....		
2. Cost of growing cotton in India ..	73,143	0	0	64,143	0	0	9,000	0	0
C. *Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes*—									
1. Bombay Presidency—									
(*i*) Hubli	8,679	0	0	12,909	0	0	—4,230	0	0*
(*ii*) Gadag ..	8,737	0	0	10,667	0	0	—1,930	0	0
(*iii*) Gadag Supplementary	5,159	0	0	4,659	0	0	500	0	0
(*iv*) Haveri	2,800	0	0	....			2,800	0	0
(*v*) Athani	12,465	0	0	5,465	0	0	7,000	0	0
(*vi*) Bailhongal ..	4,285	0	0	....			4,285	0	0
(*vii*) Surat	11,031	0	0	11,331	0	0	600	0	0
(*viii*) Khandesh ..	46,535	0	0	37,535	0	0	9,000	0	0
(*ix*) Deccan Canals (Banilla) ..	5,030	0	0	5,030	0	0	....		

		2 Madras Presidency—			
		(i) Pay and allowances of Business Manager, Tiruppur .	5,305 0 0	4 805 0 0	500 0 0
		(ii) Co 2	18,580 0 0	17,580 0 0	1,000 0 0
		(iii) M 1 . .	14 380 0 0	481 0 0	13,899 0 0
		3 Sind	54 024 0 0	51,024 0 0	3 000 0 0
		4 Hyderabad State	5 128 0 0 2 016 0 0	5,128 0 0 2,016 0 0	
		5 Central Provinces—			
		(i) Verum cotton	8,997 4 0	3,775 0 0	5,222 4 0
		(ii) Extension and marketing of long staple cotton	38 754 0 0	31,254 0 0	7 500 0 0
		6 Baroda	5 120 0 0	3 120 0 0	2 000 0 0
		7 Punjab—Sale of all farm crop produce	5 000 0 0		5,000 0 0
Carried over	35 ,09 11	Carried over	4 92 988 4 0	4,01,165 0 0	91,823 4 0

* Due to balance of subsidy and interest for 1932 paid this year and for 1933 and 1934 being paid this year. The excess will be met from savings

† Due to balance of interest for 1932 and 1933 and for subsidy and interest for 1934 being paid this year The excess will be met from savings

Revised Estimates, 1934-35—All Heads—contd.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward	35,70,309 14 7

EXPENDITURE.	Sanctioned budget.	Estimated expenditure.	Savings (+) Deficits (—).
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward ..	4,92,988 4 0	4,01,165 0 0	91,823 4 0
D. *Printing and Propaganda*—			
(a) Publicity and Propaganda ..	30,074 0 0	25,975 0 0	4,099 0 0
(b) Printing and Distribution ..	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	....
E. *Statistical Research* ..	16,032 0 0	20,873 0 0	—4,841 0 0*
II. *Technological Research*—			
1. Technological Laboratory—			
(a) Capital Expenditure.	42,000 0 0	42,000 0 0	....
(b) Working Expenses ..	1,71,198 0 0	1,62,057 0 0	9,141 0 0
2. Provincial ..	18,211 0 0	16,211 0 0	2,000 0 0
3. Development of alternative uses for Indian cottons	20,000 0 0	....	20,000 0 0
III. *Research Studentships* ..	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	....
Agricultural Research Grants.			
IV. *Bombay*—			
(a) Surat Boll-worm Clean-up Scheme	4,584 0 0	....	4,584 0 0

(b) Broach Cotton Breeding Scheme	10,044 0 0	6,044 0 0	4 000 0 0
(c) Jalgaon Cotton Breeding Scheme	8,043 0 0	7 543 0 0	500 0 0
(d) Small Leaf Disease Survey	3 63 0 0	2,463 0 0	500 0 0
(e) Dharwar Wilt Writing up Scheme	145 4 0	145 4 0	
* (f) Survey of Goghari cotton	510 0 0	510 0 0	
(g) Delibration of Cotton seed	5 4.0 0 0	3 4.0 0 0	.,000 0 0
V Madras—			
(a) Herbaceum	9 110 0 0	8,610 0 0	.00 0 0
(b) Pempheres and Physiological	33 650 0 0	28,650 0 0	7 000 0 0
( ) Fodder Cholam	4 168 0 0	3 168 0 0	1 000 0 0
(d) Breeding of Nadam cotton	3 0 0	3 3 0 0	00 0 0
VI Punjab—			
(a) Botanical	61 810 0 0	39 810 0 0	000 0 0
(b) Entomological (Pink and Spotted Boll worm)	31 100 0 0	6,1 0 0 0	5 000 0 0
(c) White Fly	10 9 0 0	1 9 0 0	.00 0 0
(d) Root Rot	4 614 0 0	4 9 5 0 0	—161 0 0†
(e) Spraying Trials	6,.00 0 0	4 3.0 0 0	.00 0 0
(f) Physiological	17 184 0 0	000 0 0	15 184 0 0
(g) Survey of Disease of Malformation	6 4 0 0	174 0 0	.00 0 0
Carried over	10 40 6.3 8 0	8 52 667 4 0	1 88,0 6 4 0

Carried over 35, 0 309,14 7

* Due to late starting of the schemes and expenditure sanctioned last year being incurred this year The excess will be met from savings of previous year

† Excess will be met from savings

MO-11 IIk \ 25—?

Revised [illegible], 1934-[illegible]—[illegible]

RECEIPTS	Rs. a. p.	EXPENDITURE	Sanctioned budget. Rs. a. p.	Estimated expenditure. Rs. a. p.	Savings (+) Deficits (—). Rs. a. p.
Brought forward ..	15,79,20[illegible] 11 7				
		[illegible] forward [illegible]	10,10,[illegible] 8 0	8,52,667 4 0	1,58,028 4 0
		VII. [illegible] *Pro*[illegible]—			
		(a) [illegible]	37,712 0 0	37,712 0 0	....
		(b) [illegible]	3,3[illegible] 0 0	2,3[illegible] 0 0	1,0[illegible] 0 0
		VIII. [illegible]—			
		(a) [illegible] .	1,103 0 0	1,103 0 0	..
		(b) [illegible] and Pundel [illegible] Cotton [illegible]	5,300 0 0	5,300 0 0	..
		IX. [illegible]	1,15,000 0 0	1,15,000 0 0	....
		X. [illegible] .	33,138 0 0	30,118 0 0	3,0[illegible] 0 0
		XI. *B*[illegible]	10,2[illegible] 0 0	10,2[illegible] 0 0	....
		XII. *H*[illegible]—			
		(a) Bot[illegible] .. .	56,710 0 0	45,710 0 0	11,000 0 0
		(b) Cotton Survey .	9,211 0 0	8,411 0 0	800 0 0
		(c) Pink and Spotted Boll-worm	10,630 0 0	6,630 0 0	4,000 0 0
		XIII. *Balance* .. .	7,610 0 0	3,610 0 0	4,000 0 0

XIV	*Baroda—*	11 718 0 0	11 718 0 0	1 500 0 0
	(a) Root Rot	51 0 0	51 0 0	
	(b) Survey of Goghari cotton			
XV	*Bengal Commercial Cotton*	3 85 0 0	1 85 1 0	1 800 0 0
	Total	13 40 4 0 8 0	11,31 34 4 0	9 14 6 0 4 0
XVI	*Loans recoverable (but considered doubtful)—*			
	(i) Hubli Co-operative Cotton Sale Society Ltd	8 303 9 3	15,300 9 3	
	( ) Gadag Co operative Cotton Sale Society Ltd	-) 0 0		
	By Balance		24 3) 160 1 4	
	Total		35 79,309 14 7	

Total	35 79,309 14 7

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1934-35.

Provident Fund Account.

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Opening Balance as on 1st April 1934 ..				2,32,951	12	10
To Subscribers' contributions ..	20,000	0	0			
To Committee's contributions ..	20,000	0	0			
				40,000	0	0
To Lapses and Forfeitures account				340	0	0
To Interest receivable				8,900	0	0
Total ..				2,82,191	12	10

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
By Subscribers' contributions account	1,400	0	0
By Committee's contributions account	1,280	0	0
By Advance (outstanding)	3,439	9	0
By Balance	2,76,072	3	10
Total ..	2,82,191	12	10

BUDGET, 1935-36—ALL HEADS.

Budget, 1935-36—*All Heads.*

(As passed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee at its meeting held on the 5th February 1935.)

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
To Opening Balance	24,32,160	1	4
To Loans Recoverable account	15,355	9	3
	24,47,515	10	7
Cotton Cess Receipts	6,00,000	0	0
Interest account	1,09,138	0	0
Miscellaneous receipts	4,000	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I. A. Administration ..				1,21,580	0	0
B. *Improvement of Cotton Marketing—*						
(i) Cost of Exhibits, moisture tests, travelling allowance of representatives on Board of East India Cotton Association and members of Standards Sub-Committee and cost of Standards ..	18,000	0	0			
(ii) Cost of growing cotton in India ..	75,693	0	0			
				93,693	0	0
C. *Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes—*						
(1) *Bombay Presidency—*						
(i) Hubli ..	10,094	0	0			
(ii) Gadag ..	10,215	0	0			

	(ii) Gadag Supplementary	5.. 0 0	
	(iv) Haveri	2 900 0 0	
	(v) Athani	12,34) 0 0	
	(vi) Bailhongal	4 2.3 0 0	
	(vii) Surat	12,68. 0 0	
	(viii) Khandesh	48 6 .5 0 0	
	(ix) Deccan Canals (Bandla)	4 (1) 0 0	
	(2) *Madras Presidency*—		
	(i) Pay and allowance of Business Manager Tiruppur	. .3 0 0	
	( ) Co	21 63) 0 0	
	(3) Sind	5. . 0 0	
	(4) Hyderabad State	3 . . 0 0	
	(5) Central Provinces—(Extension of long staple cotton and marketing of Verum cotton)	42 00. 0 0	
	(6) Baroda	5 1. 0 0	
	(7) Punjab—Sale of all farm crop produce	5 (00 0 0	2 48 330 0 0
Carried over	31 60 C53 10	Carried over	4 03 609 0 0

Budget, 1935-36—*All Heads*—contd.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward ..	31,60,653	10	7	Brought forward ..				4,63,609	0	0
				D. *Printing and Propaganda*—						
				(*a*) Publicity and Propaganda ..	31,812	0	0			
				(*b*) Printing and Distribution ..	11,000	0	0			
								42,812	0	0
				E. Statistical Research ..				5,859	0	0
				II. *Technological Research*—						
				(1) *Technological Laboratory*—						
				(*b*) Working Expenses ..	1,75,715	0	0			
				(2) Provincial ..	17,950	0	0			
				(3) Development of alternative uses for Indian cottons ..	30,000	0	0			
								2,23,665	0	0
				III. *Research Studentships* ..				10,600	0	0

Carried over	31 60 653 10 7

Agricultural Research Grant—

IV	*Bombay*—		
	(a) Plant Puller Propaganda Scheme in Surat and Broach districts	12 627 0 0	
	(b) Broach Cotton Breeding Scheme	9 652 0 0	
	(c) Jalgaon Cotton Breeding Scheme	7 600 0 0	
	(d) Survey of Goghari cotton	1 250 0 0	
	(f) Defibration of cotton seed	1 263 0 0	
V	*Madras*—		
	(a) Herbaceum	9 652 0 0	
	(b) Pempheres and Physiological	33 623 0 0	
	(c) Fodder Cholam	4 224 0 0	
	(d) Breeding of Nadam cotton	2 666 0 0	
	Carried over	82 655 0 0	7,48,645 0 0

Budget, 1935-36—All Heads—concld

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward ..	31,60,653	10	7

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward ..				7,46,545	0	0
Agricultural Research Grants—contd.	82,655	0	0			
VI. *Punjab*—						
(a) Botanical	37,750	0	0			
(b) Entomological (Pink and Spotted Boll-worms) ..	31,784	0	0			
(c) White Fly ..	10,878	0	0			
(d) Root Rot ..	8,134	0	0			
(e) Spraying Trials ..	1,900	0	0			
(f) Physiological ..	17,184	0	0			
VII. *Central Provinces*—						
(a) Botanical ..	41,376	0	0			
(b) Entomological ..	3,393	0	0			
VIII. United Provinces—Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand Cotton Survey ..	5,295	0	0			
IX. Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.. ..	1,00,000	0	0			
X. Sind	35,154	0	[illegible]			

Grand Total		31 60 653 10 7	

XI	Burma Cotton Improvement	8,640 0 0	
XII	*Hyderabad*—		
	(a) Botanical	44,024 0 0	
	(b) Cotton Survey	9 231 0 0	
	(c) Pink and Spotted Boll worms	15 513 0 0	
		6,366 0 0	
XIII	Bikaner		
XIV	*Baroda*—	12 240 0 0	
	(a) Root Rot		
	(b) Survey of Cogbari cotton	1 250 0 0	
	(c) Plant Puller Propaganda	4 600 0 0	
XV	Bengal Comilla Cotton	3,309 0 0	
XVI	Mysore (Doddahathi) Cotton	2 814 0 0	4 83 070 0 0
			12 30 215 0 0
XVII	Loans Recoverable (but considered doubtful) —		
	(1) Hubli	8 063 9 3	
	(2) Gadag	7 202 0 0	15 [illegible] [illegible] 3
	By Balance		19 15,083 1 4
	Grand Total		31 60 653 10 7

Budget, 1935-36—Provident Fund Account.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.
To Opening Balance on 1st April 1935	....	2,76,072 3 10	By Balance	3,33,011 12 10
To Subscribers' contributions ..	22,000 0 0			
To Committee's contributions ..	22,000 0 0			
		44,000 0 0		
To Recoveries against advances..		3,439 9 0		
To Interest receivable ..		9,500 0 0		
Total ..		3,33,011 12 10	Total ..	3,33,011 12 10

BUDGET 1935-36—PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA

Sub-heads	Budget for 1934-35.		Budget for 1935-36	Remarks
	Original	Revised.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
1 (a) Salary of Officer	1° 600	7° 700	12 575	
(b) Leave salary			1 000	
2. Establishment	2 [illegible]0	1 985	° 517	
3 Menials	334	°90	320	
4 Travelling allowance	5 000	3 300	6 000	
5 Allowance for translators	1 000	°00	1 000	
6. Printing	6,000	6 000	6 000	
7 Cost agencies—				
A. Postage and telegrams	500	500	600	
B. Furniture	100	100	100	
C Stationery	°00	°00	200	
D Exhibits and cost of transport, accommodation, etc	1 000	500	1 000	
F Miscellaneous	600	300	600	
Total	30 074	25 [illegible]	31 81°	

APPENDIX X.

SUBJECT 41 —*Egyptian Law to prevent the mixing of different varieties of cotton*

Secretary's Note

[illegible]

Decree Law No 81 of 1934 to prevent the mixing of different varieties of cotton

We Fouad I King of Egypt;

With reference to article 41 of the Constitution;

Regarding the proposal made by Our Minister of Agriculture supported by the opinion of Our Council of Ministers,

DECREE

Article 1 — For the purposes of the present law the expression variety of cotton is regarded as including the different varieties of cotton specified in the appendix to the present law as well as all other varieties which may be added to this appendix by Order of the Minister of Agriculture

Article 2.— Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 12 it is forbidden that anyone having cotton in his possession or under his control should mix any variety whatever of cotton with any other variety

The local spinning mills, however may proceed to mix in any way necessary to their industry provided that the mixing takes place in the mill itself

Article 3.—Each time that cotton mixed in contravention of the preceding article is discovered, proceedings will be instituted against the person responsible for the mixing. If the person responsible is not known, proceedings will be instituted against the owner, who, pending proof to the contrary, will be presumed to be the person responsible for the mixing.

The seizing of the cotton will be the concern of the prosecuting agent; it will be retained provisionally, at the expense and risk of the owner, in the place where it has been seized, unless the said agent authorises its removal to another place in the same locality.

Article 4.—On the same day that the seizing takes place, or at latest on the following day, the prosecuting agent will bring the case before the Commission, referred to in Article 10, below, with a view to its investigating and deciding whether or not the cotton can be considered as having been mixed.

If the Commission decides that the cotton is not mixed, or if it does not give its decision within eight full days from the date of the seizure, this seizure, as well as the prosecution with reference to infraction of the law, will be annulled by right of law, and the owner will again have liberty to dispose of his cotton.

Article 5.—If the Commission gives confirmation that the cotton is mixed, the latter, if it is not yet ginned, will be sent to the nearest ginning-mill to be ginned immediately. The cotton will next be despatched to Alexandria, there to be pressed by steam in a pressing-mill; it will then be exported to a foreign country where it will be sold by auction as mixed cotton.

The forwarding, exportation and sale of the cotton, in every case, will be the concern of the Administration and will be done at the expense and risk of the owner.

From the proceeds of the sale there will be deducted, under privilege, as legal costs, all the expenses paid in advance by the Administration on account of custody, ginning, despatching, pressing, exportation, insurance, and all other expenses, including those of sale.

The net price will be handed over immediately to the owner, to the amount of three quarters of the sum; the fourth remaining quarter will be placed to the account of the Administration until debate and final judgment is given regarding the infraction of the law.

Article 6.—The owner of the mixed cotton may, however, request that the exportation be made by him, if, previously, he deposits with the Administration an amount equivalent to one quarter of its value, on the basis of an estimation, which shall have been made finally by the Commission referred to in Article 10.

Before its exportation, the owner of the cotton must also pay to the Administration a sum, which it judges sufficient, to cover the expenses of custody, ginning, forwarding, pressing and all other expenses.

The owner of the mixed cotton may likewise require that his cotton be sold by auction at Minet-El-Bassel, before it is steam-pressed.

In this case, the despatching, pressing or exportation of the cotton will be the concern of the buyer under the control of the Administration. The expenses paid in advance by the Administration will be deducted from the proceeds of the sale and the net sum will be paid to the owner, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article.

The owner may, finally, request at any moment that the mixed cotton be despatched to a local spinning-mill, if he makes the deposit referred to in the first paragraph. He must also present to the Administration an undertaking by the spinning-mill to utilise the cotton in its works under the control of the Administration and in accordance with conditions laid down by the Minister of Agriculture.

The rights referred to in the present article may be exercised by the pledgee.

Article 7.—Every bale that is water-pressed must bear the mark of the variety which it contains, the name of the ginning-mill and the visa of the agent of the Ministry of Agriculture delegated to the mill.

Bales containing varieties of pure cotton not listed in the appendix of this law must bear the description "not catalogued" without prejudice to the claims of the interested party to add any particular description, which, however, shall not be covered by the visa.

Bales containing cotton whose mixed condition has been proved beforehand, or in the course of the ginning, must bear the description "mixed".

It is, however, understood that the quality of cotton extracted from the hydraulic bales to determine their class and quality and put together again in a pack-cloth to form a parcel may be incorporated with the lot to which it belongs, without being classed as "mixed."

Article 8.—No bale of cotton bearing the mark and the visa referred to in the preceding article will be the object of any prosecution or seizure.

Article 9.—Every bale of water pressed cotton not bearing the stamp and the visa in accordance with article 7 is considered as containing mixed cotton.

The cotton will be seized by the Administration, the bales will be marked "mixed," and a quarter of the cotton will be confiscated to the Treasury without any other formality. Legal action will be taken in such a case by the prosecuting agent.

[illegible]

By exception, however, for the Government of Alexandria, the Commission will be composed of seven members, of whom four will be chosen from the most competent persons in the cotton trade, to be taken from a list prepared annually by the Commission of the Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal, and three from the official experts of the said Bourse.

The Order will likewise nominate substitutes who will be called upon in turn to take the place of the appointed members unable to accept office or absent.

Should it happen that the Commission of the Bourse has not presented to the Ministry of Agriculture in proper time the list of experts referred to above, these will be chosen directly by the Ministry.

The decisions of these commissions are final and will not be open to any appeal.

Article 11.—Any person who forwards cotton to a steam press must inform the agent of the Ministry of Agriculture delegated to the pressing factory of the place, day and hour of the pressing, as well as of the number of bales to be pressed, twelve hours at least before the operation.

Article 12.—Every steam pressed bale must bear the mark indicating the variety of the cotton which it contains.

If the bale contains cotton coming from bales marked "mixed," it must bear the description "mixed."

Nevertheless, in the pressing mills the owners of the cotton may, if previously authorised by the Ministry of Agriculture, mix cotton from the classes "fair" and below. The bales containing cotton thus mixed will be marked "Exporter's standard."

The marking of the bales will take place under the control of the agent of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Article 13.—Every exporter of cotton must enter in special books, from day to day, the number of bales of cotton which have come into his possession, by whatsoever title, as well as the number of the bales pressed by him on his own account or on that of third parties.

The books must indicate the number of bales of each variety, as well as the number of bales marked "mixed."

The agent of the Ministry of Agriculture may at any moment examine these books.

Article 14.—The agent of the Ministry of Agriculture may at any moment verify the genuineness of the marking in the following cases:—

(*a*) If it indicates the mixing, during the "farfara," of cottons coming from bales bearing different marks.

(*b*) If he has not been informed in accordance with article 11.

(*c*) If the exporter refuses to present to him for inspection the books referred to in Article 13, or if these books afford a presumption of fraud.

Article 15.—Except in the cases referred to above, no bale steam pressed and bearing the required mark will be the object of any prosecution or seizure.

Any bale steam pressed and not marked will be considered as containing mixed cotton. In such a case action will be taken according to the provisions of Article 9.

Article 16.—In cases where it is ascertained that mixing has taken place in the condit referred to in Article 11, action will be taken according to the provisions of Articles 5 and 6. But the period referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, will be reduced to th full days.

Article 17.—Any infraction of the provisions of the present law or of the orders issu to ensure its execution will be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 7 days and fine not exceeding P.T. 100, or by one alone of these two penalties. In case of contraven tion of the provisions of Article 2, the sentence will also declare the confiscation to th Treasury of a quarter of the net price of the cotton in respect of which the law has been contravened.

Article 18.—When final sentence is passed there will be assigned to the informers who have led to the disclosure of the offence a lump sum equal to half of the total received by the Treasury by virtue of the preceding Article.

The distribution of this sum among the informers will be made finally by the Adminis-tration.

Article 19.—Infraction of the provisions of the present law and of the orders issued to ensure its execution may be declared by any officer of the judiciary police or by any agent of the Ministry of Agriculture specially nominated by the Minister. These agents will be considered for this purpose as officers of the judiciary police.

They may, in consequence, visit any field, any public or private depôt and any ginning or pressing mill. These visits may not, however, be extended to that part of the premises which is set apart exclusively for residence.

Article 20.—Law No. 4 of 1926 to prevent the mixing of varieties of cotton is repealed.

Article 21.—The Minister of Agriculture may, by order, make all the temporary arrangements rendered necessary by the putting into force of the present Law.

Article 22.—Our Minister of Agriculture is charged with the execution of the present Law which will come into force from the date of its publication, in the Journal Official. He will issue all orders necessary for its execution.

APPENDIX.

Sakellaridis
Maarad
Nahda
Pilion
Casulli
Ashmouni.

Zagora
Fouadi
Sakha 4
Giza 3
Giza 7.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS